THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DYING CHILD.

Messrs Editors. Your compliance in publishing the following little production in the Casket, would very much please the diminutive authoress, as well as your friend. It is from the pen of a very small girl, and may be considered a literary curiosity, as she is a number of years behind the earliest age of woman. It is her second attempt, and I transmit it to you without any alteration, because I know you to be the patroness of female literature. M. B.

I saw a weeping mother stand
Bent o'er her dying child,
She sigh'd and clasp'd his little hand,
And kiss'd him while he smil'd.

Alas, she said, my only joy
Will soon be at an end;
For I must part with my dear boy,
Nor left one child or friend.

And as she spoke he clos'd his eyes,
To ope them never more;
Alas! she cried, he dies, he dies,
And seeks a happier shore.

She sunk into her chair and moan'd
With sorrow and with sore;
And sigh'd that all she griev'd and groan'd,
Could bring him back no more.

The flow'r that was in life so gay,
Must moulder in the tomb,
And all its beauties fade away,
No more on earth to bloom.

She wrung her hands in anguish wild
And tore her hanging hair;
But when the cold earth hid her child,
She sunk into despair.

Farewell, farewell, my darling boy,
She cried in agony;
Farewell to all my former joy,
Fond world, adieu to thee.

And nought to her could give relief,
Or snatch her from her doom,
She dwindled like a dying leaf,
And sunk into the tomb.

Milford, Del. MARY W.

TO CLEORA.

The spring is abroad in her mantle of green,
And flowers of all hues are attending their queen;
The snow drop and daisy wherever she treads,
Are raising their modest and beautiful heads,
The tulip awaits but a glance from her eyes,
To open its bosom of orient dyes,
The violet is breathing her sweetest perfume,
And the trees are rich laden with showers of bloom;
And hark, from the woods, from the fields, from the lake,
A thousand wild warblings in harmony break;
Come, dear sister, come wander abroad,
Admire sweet nature, and worship her God!
For the full heart expands like a bird on the wing,
Whilst we gaze on the beauty and glory of spring,
The lost bliss of Eden to mortals is given
And prayers ascend like a seraph to heaven;
Come rest on this rock by the murmuring stream
And again we will revel o'er life's early dream,
When the clouds and the storms of its boisterous sea,
To thee were unknown, and unthought of by me;
Oh! the scorpion of care has been busy since then
And our bosoms been wounded again and again!
Affections have blighted and friendships have died,
And the heart like a wreck hath been 'wheltered by the tide;
Stern death has sent forth his dread summons of doom,
And the dearest and fairest have gone to the tomb!!
I could mourn, but Faith points to those mansions above,
Where the sever'd unite in unspeakable love,
Where sorrows, bereavements, and troubles shall cease,
And spirits rejoice in the fullness of peace.
But come on this bright and this beautiful day,
When all living creatures rejoice and are gay,
We will not recall all the pain of the past,
Nor weep that the blessings of life cannot last;
And whilst we repose by the murmuring stream
Again will we revel o'er life's early dream;
And if o'er the vision dark tempests have roll'd
Ten thousand of mercies unnumbered, untold,
Still gild with the sunshine of pleasure our days,
And call for devotion, contentment and praise.

Easton, Pa. May 1. IMOGEN.

THE MANIAC'S DIRGE.

"Oh! they have borne thee to an early grave,
And laid thy head upon the chilly earth:
Why did they do it? did they think I'd rave,
If thou wert left above, until a death,
Could by deep sorrow for thy matchless worth,
Would turn this brain, and wither up this breast?
But they exclaim, thou hast *another* birth,
Which birth exalts thee to eternal rest;
That thou art in the choir of soul, forever blest."

"But then their hearts are cold—were they like mine,
They would not thus have borne thee far away;
Deck thou not in the summer, garlands twine,
And place them o'er my brow in bright array?
I know them not—let me, and love'er would stay
And let me fondle, kiss that rosy cheek,
And hand in hand unto the mild shade stray,
And there one love and faith and fondness speak—
Ah! they have borne thee far, thou lovely one and meek."

"Wast thy fault?—oh! no, last time we met,
Thou looked'st sweetly on me—and thy eye!
Oh! its plain speaking I shall ne'er forget—
But then *christ say*, that soon eternity
Would snatch thee from me; that the far off sky
Would be thy resting place—but I know well,
Of thine accord, from me thou wouldst not fly:
For I did mark that to thy bosom's swell,
And oft'n not of truth and faith forever tell!"

"But I will watch around thy narrow bed—
And the bleak winds shall not my bosom chill;
And when the spring on vernal wings has sped,
I'll gather roses from thy lov'rite hill;
And when the world, the busy world is still,
I'll plant them at thy head—then I will weep
More copious streams than ever mountain rill;
Yea, that cold bed, where thou dost silent sleep,
With mock'ries of tears, I will, all lonely, steep."

"For thou didst weep for me, when fire disease
Threw her pale mantle o'er my sinking frame;
And now when thou reposeth 'neath the trees,
Where the wind whistles—I will do the same.
Oh! I have done so—but they rudely came,
And snatch'd me from thy presence, too severe
Was then their chidings—they forbid thy name
To be e'er mentioned by me—shall I fear?
No, tho' I'm rickly bound, I'll speak of thee my dear."

"And I will break these iron chains in two:
For hark! thou call'st me, quickly I'll repair!
And the same way they bore thee, I'll pursue,
And on thy lone bed chaunt a mournful air.
Do not upbraid me love, I'll soon be there,
I'll quickly be fast stationed by thy side,
When we will hold sweet converse, and the care
Which furrows up my brow, will then subside,
And in each others arms, we fondly will abide."

The maniac said: and in the dark of night,
He rush'd away impetuous—and his eye
Spoke well his soul's irrevocable blight,
And reason's light would scornfully defy.
Then there was heard a deep and mournful cry,
And all was silent—back he never came—
And it is said that night the stream was high,
And at its edge he wildly seem'd to aim;
Ah! there was sunk for e'er, the hapless maniac's name.

CIREX.

On reading the death of Capt. Lewis, in the S. E. Post of April 14th.

Deep, deep in his bosom keen sorrow was hid,
And his spirit was troubled and sore;
For pleasure, delight, and contentment had fled
To return with their greetings no more.

He had traversed the wild and the pathless dell,
He had wander'd the wilderness o'er,
He had heard in the forest the Indian's loud yell,
He had seen him in carnage and gore.

Though often destruction had prow'l'd in his way
Yet undaunted and fearless he stood;
He reck'd not of danger, he knew not dismay,
But smiled at the tempest and flood.

But the cares and deep anguish that rag'd in his breast,
Were more than his firmness could brave,
He sunk 'neath the weight of afflictions that press'd
And sought for relief in the grave.

By the pathway, in silence, unheeded, forgot—
He rests from his troubles and woes;
No tear of regret ever hallows the spot,
Where the manes of the wand'rer repose.

MINSTREL OF MANAYUNK.

THE MORALIST.

HAPPINESS.

The happiness of this life is to us, what the sun was said to be esteemed by a certain race of savages—an object that will one day be within our reach. These untaught beings resolved at length to meet it, and with eager expectation they began their march towards the East, in the hope of catching the glorious luminary ere it appeared to them to raise itself from the earth; and every morning they anxiously stretched out their arms exclaiming: "Ah! when shall we attain it!" They travelled for a considerable time supported by their hopes, which only vanished when they found their career inevitably terminated by an immense Ocean.—And thus it will be with us all. We fix our eyes upon some point or object in which we believe happiness to consist, and journey on through cultivated tracts and through deserts; we traverse flowery valleys, and overleap rocks and precipices; no difficulty or danger can arrest our steps, and ere we reach what we have sought, we are checked by the tomb opened before us, which is the immense ocean that swallows us all up.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates: For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it."

Ingratitude, and an avaricious disposition, natural to carnal and unregenerate man, are crimes of the blackest magnitude. For instance, should I be in the possession of seven thousand dollars, and my known benevolence have no parallel, and without solicitation I cheerfully bestowed six thousand dollars upon a friend of mine, and retained only one of the seven for my own pleasure and accommodation, expecting my friend would be gratified with my liberality, and would therewith be content, and manifest a grateful regard for my disinterested favour. But should this friend, notwithstanding my having cast of seven granted him six, and after he had put in requisition the six, by which he had accumulated immense wealth, display an ungrateful and avaricious cupidity, and demand the seventh, although I had previously, and in peremptory terms, affirmed, that the seventh should be exclusively my property: and that should he persevere in solicitation, it would be at the risk of my everlasting displeasure, the forfeiture of which would eventually prove his curse: but independently of my positive asseveration, he pertinaciously persisted, and to cap the climax, he succeeded and filched it from me, regardless of the consequences.

Now is not this the precise relation we stand in with our heavenly friend and benefactor, who has given us six days to labour in, and has reserved the seventh as a day of rest, upon which he claims and demands our devotion, exclusively directed towards him, as our reasonable service. But still man, ungrateful man, not content with six out of seven, presumptuously, and in defiance of commandment, either appropriates the Sabbath for mundane labour or sensual pleasures, for the gratification of the flesh, and thereby in return for that inestimable favour, pays the Almighty donor with ingratitude. Instead of the Sabbath day being observed as an addition of sacred importance, it is generally selected as a day for the enjoyment of unholy pursuits; such as excursions on parties of pleasure, by land or water, drinking and carousing, and innumerable other frivolities, which are calculated to degrade the noblest faculties of man, and inflict a compunction that nothing short of inspiration can assuage.

"And the Lord sent Nathan unto David, and he came unto him, and said unto him, there were two men in one city; the one rich, and the other poor. The rich man had exceeding many flocks and herds: But the poor man had nothing save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and nourished up: and it grew up together with him, and with his children: it did eat of his own meat, and drank of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as a daughter. And there came a traveller unto the rich man, and he spared to take of his own flock and of his own herd, to dress for the wayfaring man that was come unto him; but took the poor man's lamb, and dressed it for the man that was come to him. And David's anger was greatly kindled against the man; and he said to Nathan, as the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this thing shall surely die: and he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity. And Nathan said unto David, thou art the man. Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, I anointed thee king over Israel, and I delivered thee out of the hands of Saul; and I gave thee thy master's house, and thy master's wives into thy bosom, and gave thee the house of Israel and of Judah: and if that had been too little, I would moreover have given unto thee such and such things. Wherefore hast thou despised the commandments of the Lord, to do evil in his sight." EPAPHRODITUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

The want of the most christian like of all virtues, Charity, manifested by your correspondent S., has induced me to notice a few of the leading points of his communication. I agree with the writer that "imagined security is exceedingly dangerous;" but he has not shown us that our security is imaginary: all that he has adduced is, that there are two papers published, and tracts circulated, public lectures delivered, &c. which form a channel for the dissemination of "pernicious principles," and he has left us to infer, that by these he means infidel or sceptical principles; but he has not told us, who have never seen either the Correspondent or New Harmony Gazette, what these infidel principles are. All men, if I am not mistaken, hold others infidels who differ from them in faith; as the Catholic holds the Protestant faith as heretical or pernicious; and the reverse, so do most christians hold the Unitarians and Universalists as heretics and infidels, and their tenets as dangerous to society. Therefore I consider the communication as exceedingly unobtainable, because we cannot know for whom it is meant. And, Messrs. Editors, I would ask S. how, in a country where freedom of speech, as well as thought, and the "freedom of the press," are guaranteed to every individual subject, of course, if injurious, to legal correction: any person can abuse "our National Liberty" by publishing newspapers, tracts, pamphlets, &c. or even by giving "public lectures." Are they injurious to society? Do they make men morally bad? These *individuals are amenable to the laws for their actions, but not for their opinions.* It would have been considered much more generous, if S. had not laid upon the shoulders of *foreigners* the full weight of his charge; for naturalized foreigners, I think, generally prove as good citizens as natives, and certainly are as much devoted to the use, and opposed to the abuse, of the national liberty of these states as S. Again, I would ask S. if it were for that kind of "liberty and independence" which recommends that men, who conscientiously differ from us in opinion and honestly express it, should be branded with infamy, that the forefathers of the present generation of native Americans gloriously fought, bled and died? No; the national liberty they so dearly obtained was "freedom of speech and of the press." And have not their sons ever received, with open arms, those who sought refuge, in their free country, from the persecution and oppression of their own? Then shall we, indirectly, by another (than the fire faggot and dungeon) kind of persecution, disgrace the "star spangled banner" which now so proudly waves, stimulating the brave sons of Greece to "liberty or death," by endeavouring to shackle our fellow men? And for what? Not from an "imagined security," but from an imaginary danger. Is any system so weak that it cannot meet its opposers by fair argument? Then it should not be bolstered up by legislators, lawyers, writers, or the religious part of the community. But the truths of the christian religion are in no danger of being overthrown; based upon eternal and immutable truth, they must stand while worlds endure, and time shall be no more. A FOREIGNER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MISERIES.

1st. Stopping in the street to address a person whom you know rather too well to pass him without speaking, and yet not quite well enough to have a word to say to him—he feeling himself in the same dilemma—so that after each has asked and answered the question, "How do you do, Sir," you stand silently face to face, apropos to nothing, during a minute, and then part in a transport of awkwardness.

2d. Walking briskly forward whilst you are looking backwards, and so advancing towards another passenger (a messenger) who is doing the same, then meeting with the shock of two battering rams, which drives your whole stock of breath out of your body, with the groan of a pasiome: at length, after a mutual burst of execrations, you each move for several minutes with the same motion in endeavouring to pass on.

3d. Accosting a person in the street with the utmost familiarity, shaking him long and cordially by the hand, &c. and at length discovering by his cold (or, if he is a fool, his angry) stare, that he is not the man you took him for. Or, what is a somewhat similar source of agony,

4th. Finding that the person with whom you thus claim acquaintance has entirely forgotten you, though you perfectly remember him.

5th. Chasing your hat (just blown off in a high wind,) through a muddy street—a fresh gust always whisking it away at the moment of seizing it—when you have at last caught it, deliberately putting it on, with all its sins upon your head, amidst the jeers of the populace. E. S. J.

FRATELLI DE MISERICORDIA,

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MERCY.

Two or three days after my arrival in Pisa, I was talking in the street with an Italian gentleman, when about thirty fellows came round the corner, walking two and two, not soberly as pious folks move in procession, but with stout manly strides, and wearing a disguise of so uncouth a fashion, that the moment they caught my eye I muttered a "God bless me!" and asked who they were. They were clothed in black sackcloth from top to toe, girded round the waist, and the hood not only came over the head, but fell before the face down to the breasts, with two small peep-holes for the eyes. Each carried a rosary in his hand, and each at his shoulder bore a broad brimmed hat. "*Dio mio guardi! ma chi sono questi?*" My Italian answered, "*Le Misericordie.*" Whether owing to the word *misericordia*, or to their sackcloth and rosaries, or both, or what, I know not, but without further question I set them down in my mind as penitents on their way to some sort of devotion; and very sorry I was they could not be aghast at their own consciences without wearing so frightful an appearance.

It happened within a week that a house under repair, on the Lung Arno, fell down, with the exception of the front wall, on the workmen, who had incautiously disturbed the foundation. I was on the opposite side of the river, ignorant of what had occasioned the noise and the dense cloud of dust, till the wind slowly wafted it away, and the mischief was clear before me. Four were buried in the ruins, and a fifth clung to the wall, with his feet upon the window-sill at the second story, whither he had leapt from the room at the moment of the crash. As soon as the panic would allow any one to act, a long ladder lying before the house, was raised, and the poor fellow slowly moved from his situation. As he reached the ground in safety, a loud bell in the city tolled once, then stopped, and tolled again, and I heard the crowd about me say, "Hark! there is the bell of the Misericordia! they will soon be here!" Those in the neighborhood brought ladders of various sizes, and spades and pickaxes, to be in readiness. Presently across the bridge came those black penitents, as I had imagined them, hastening almost at a run, and bearing a litter on their shoulders. The crowd made way for them, and they climbed into the ruins at the back of the house, with the spades and pickaxes. From the moment they came, not a word was spoken; all was hushed, even the sorrowful cries of the relations, waiting for the event. In a short time the brothers brought out one of the sufferers insensible and grievously bruised; they placed him in a litter, and bore him to the hospital. By that time a party of soldiers arrived, who kept the crowd back from the front wall, lest that also should fall; while the brothers, regardless of the danger, still worked on, and indefatigable. I saw three of the buried workmen brought from the ruins and carried to the hospital; the fourth was killed, and they bore away his body on a bier.

After having witnessed this dauntless and persevering conduct on the part of the Brotherhood of Mercy, I was continually making inquiries about them. I was told it was a very ancient institution, first established in Florence; that the others were very numerous in all the Tuscan cities, and that their duty was to be always ready to succour any person in distress. "Are they priests?"—"No only a certain number of priests are permitted to join them." "Then is it not a religious establishment?" "Not at all; and their charity is so general, that they would render the same assistance to you, a foreigner and heretic, as to one of their Catholic citizens. They never inquire into creeds; it is enough that a fellow being stands in need of their exertions."

The next time their bell tolled, I hurried from my lodgings to attend them on their errand. They walked very fast, and not a word was spoken. At a sign from their chief, the litter from time to time was changed to different shoulders. I followed them to the further end of the city, on the south side of the Arno, and they stopped before a little chapel, where a poor old woman lay on the steps with her leg broken. The litter, a covered one, was placed on the ground by her side; then, without a word, but with the utmost attention and gentleness, they placed her within it, and immediately it was raised again upon their shoulders. One of the brothers asked her some questions in a whisper, and she replied that she felt no pain, but was very faint; upon which the covering of the litter was pulled higher up, and as they bore her to the hospital, they stopped two or three times at the turnings of the streets, in order to dispose the covering so as to afford her as much air as possible, and at the same time to shelter her from the sun. Such quiet and unaffected benevolence, a tender regard for the ease and comfort of this poor woman, showed the brothers to me in another light, and I was rejoiced to see that their kindness was equal to their heroism. They no longer appeared to me so uncouth; as I continued to walk near them, it struck me there was a very benignant expression in a pair of eyes seen through their sackcloth masks. I also observed, below their habits, that two of them wore black silk stockings. This rather surprised me; but I learnt that all ranks of persons are enrolled in the Misericordia—tradesmen, gentlemen, nobles, and the Grand Duke himself.

Not to detain the reader by particularising a variety of circumstances, under which both in Pisa and Florence, I have watched the prompt attendance of the brothers, I proceed to give you a short historical account of the institution. This has been done, and in the highest terms of praise, by the late Professor Pictet, in the "Bibliotheque Universelle" for 1822; and it appears he was the first traveller who considered them worthy of such notice. Upon reference to several Italian works, and especially to that of Placido Landini, I am sorry to observe many inaccuracies in the professor's account. I shall therefore follow those writers who have derived their information directly from the archives of the establishment; adding to them what I have learnt through the kindness of several gentlemen, "Capi di Guardia" to the company.

Those who contend we excel our forefathers in humanity and charity, will be surprised to hear that the Campagnia della Misericordia, the most conspicuous, even in the present day, for those virtues, has existed for nearly six hundred years within the walls of Florence. It was established in 1240; and its origin was extremely curious. At that period of the Republic, when the citizens were acquiring immense profits from the manufacture of woollen cloth, the city porters were numerous, and usually took their stand round the church of the Baptistry, near the Cathedral. In fact, for the most part, they lived there and during the intervals of work, they ate their meals and drank their wine, or played at various games, either on the Piazzi, or in the sheds erected for their accommodation. One among them, Piero di Luca Borsi, an old devout man, was highly scandalized at the cursing and swearing of his companions. Therefore, as their elder, he proposed that he who should hereafter take God's or the Virgin's name in vain, should be mulcted to the amount of a *crazia*, (three farthings,) and that the said *crazia* should be dropped through a small hole in a certain box, so that an end might be put to such vain and sinful conversation. To this the porters agreed, and the difficulty of conquering a bad habit caused the box to be well nigh filled. Piero then reminded them that, for the benefit of their souls, the contents of the box ought to be employed in acts of charity, and made the following proposal: "Let us," said he, "purchase with part of this money six litters, to serve for the six divisions of the city, and let us in turns attend with them. Thus we shall be in readiness to carry to their houses, or to the hospital, all those who may be taken with sudden illness, or who fall from a scaffolding, or otherwise be grievously injured in our streets, and stand in need of their fellow creatures' assistance; and we will also carry to the churches the bodies of such as may fall down dead, or be slain, or be drowned; and let us agree that for each several journeys of this sort, the porters shall receive a *guito*, (six pence,) from the box." This not only met with approbation, but each individual took an oath to observe it. Their labors began, and they pursued them with so much diligence and charity, (says their chronicler,) that every man in the city greatly applauded these porters, sometimes offering them three *guiti*, as a present, for a single journey; but this the old man, Piero, would not allow, bidding them perform their duty cheerfully, and without bribes, and to wait for their farther reward in eternity.

Such was the commencement of the Misericordia, a society that has never relaxed in its zeal, through so many centuries, and under all the changes of government. Whatever enemy entered Florence, these Brothers and their property were always respected. The French, their last invaders, did more,—they intrusted them with a set of keys to the city gates, that they might not be impeded in their labors; and Napoleon was preparing to establish a similar institution in Paris, when his own downfall put an end to the scheme.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE AGE IN WHICH WE LIVE.

The observations that the intellectual character of the present age is inferior in scientific depth, and more generally superficial, than that of the preceding one—that its writers have comparatively little claim to lasting esteem—that their works will receive but little praise from the next generation—that after-ages will not rank them among the chosen sons of genius, have often been made. It would require but a slight examination to prove such remarks, the offspring of prejudice, or want of information. There would be no severity in saying, that the walks of science and graver literature have been trod by none of those gifted beings, the extraordinary energies of whose minds alone, would confer upon a nation an enduring fame. But have not the most abstruse realms of science been explored, the boundaries of true philosophy extended, and rays of intelligence emitted from excursions in the higher departments of literature, whose concentrated light has expanded and improved the public mind? Never has a desire of information so generally diffused itself as in the present day; a spirit of inquiry has been discovered where it had never before been visible, and where its appearance could hardly have been anticipated. Efforts towards opening the founts of knowledge to those who had not been visited by the slightest will, have been made, are still making, and in many respects have been crowned with success. The inestimable advantages of education have been extended to those who, in ages past, were doomed to grope through life in the cimmerian darkness of absolute ignorance—to the soil of whose minds, however rich, no seeds were sown—who were unable to enter, however eager, the very vestibule of science—who were unable to obtain, however aspiring, a glimpse of the elements of literature. The man of business, whose ancestors seldom permitted their thoughts to rove from the pursuits of traffic, and whose eyes seldom rested upon the pages of any other book than their ledger, scorns such an imprisonment of his faculties; he steps beyond the genius of mere mercantile calculation, and seeks to strengthen his understanding and correct his taste by literary application; if his ambition does not extend to the reputation of profundity, he is desirous at least of knowing something more than the names of popular works, and being something more than a listener in polished society. The devotee of fashion, whose predecessors were more attentive to the external decoration, than the internal cultivation of their *craniums*, cannot make a prominent figure in the drawing room, nor become an influential man among the ladies, without he has contrived by skimming the surface of elegant literature, to give to his conversation a shew of refinement, or the sparkle of anecdote. The great mental superiority of the females of the present day, compared with those of any preceding time, is generally admitted. The names of the distinguished female literati, whose productions, ethical and imaginative, are blending instruction with amusement, posterity will mention with respect. The admiration felt for the poetry of the lady who has won the laurel from all her female cotemporaries, is neither slight nor ephemeral; the fertility and elegance of her fancy, have never been surpassed by any of her sex, and the effusions of her pen will be read with interest, when the hand which directed it is cold. But the intelligence of the females of the present day is not confined to a few distinguished individuals; it has reached all ranks; the influence of the least educated has extended itself like the circle formed by an agitation of the water, it has gathered strength as it progressed, and the majority, it is hoped, will ere long emerge from the twilight of imperfect culture; a quickness of perception, a depth of observation, and a purity of taste, are evinced, and that not seldom, by gay and fashionable females who have no just claim to the appellation of *blue stockings*, which would put to flight a pedantic writing of the last century, with all his self conceit and affectation of erudition. The correspondence, the fugitive scraps of very many women, whose abilities are known to none but their families and friends—who have wisely preferred a life of retirement and devotion to them, to the glare of public admiration, would not, many years ago, have been collected and presented to the world, as worthy of general perusal; and that not so much for the importance of the matter, the excellence of the sentiment, or the elegance of the style, as for the singularity of the fact, that a woman should think justly, and express herself in a polished diction, without neglecting her family, or planing herself upon her acquirements. The beneficial effect of the dissemination of knowledge among the other sex upon society at large must be evident upon the slightest examination; the observations sometimes heard, that the female mind should be pure and unsophisticated—or in other words, barren of ideas—that a young female should be a child of nature—that is, a fit victim of deception—that if she becomes intelligent, she will assuredly be vain—if she reads books, she can never be a housekeeper—grace only the lips of some awkward, ignorant being, who could neither sit easily, nor speak plainly in the company of a well informed female—some pretender to proficiency, who fears the humiliation of female rivalry or superiority—or some notable housewife whose knowledge does not extend beyond the exercise of the broom, or the scolding of domestics. To woman is necessarily committed the instruction of man in infancy and early youth—when the mind is so susceptible of impression as to be aptly compared to softened wax—when the powers of the intellect begin to develope themselves—when in many instances the foundation of the character is laid, the disposition formed, and that direction, virtuous or vicious, given to the ruling impulses, which prevails until they cease to operate. How difficult it is to obliterate the sentiments and impressions of early life, particularly when they have been instilled and enforced with care, let those who have attempted it attest; they remain vigorous in the mind, when ideas of high importance, and later entrance, have fled without leaving a trace behind, when the faculties are benumbed by the weight of years—when the feeble frame totters—when the trembling hand and shaking head, evince the rapid approach of dotage, the mind which to things of yesterday is a perfect blank, can dwell upon the ordinary scenes, the common maxims, the trivial incidents of early life, to secure which to the memory no pains were taken, and to recall which, little exertion is necessary. In "monhood's ardent prime," the society of young women is naturally sought; a desire to please is generally felt by those who enter it. If a female possess intelligence and taste, he who approaches her and hopes to gain her esteem, must exhibit some congeniality; he must come with a mind not altogether barren of cultivation, if he would escape contempt; he must evince a superiority of attainment, if he would command respect; the advantageous effect upon the male members of a community is obvious. Efforts to acquire some degree of literary information, and to give some refinement to colloquial language, will of course be made, the man of real learning will be released from the danger of falling into pedantry, which is the product of nothing but conscious superiority, and the absence of elegant society; where the majority are well informed, there can be no great occasion for pride of scholarship; the man who flits from book to book, flippantly ridiculing what he has never examined, and pertly condemning what he cannot appreciate, will receive that salutary mortification which may induce him to peruse, before he ventures to give an opinion; to reflect before he decides, and to conceal rather than expose his deficiencies. The man who has possessed the means of information, but neglected to use them—to whom the garden of literature has been thrown open, but who has felt no inclination to enter—who has been carefully directed to the road which leads to honorable elevation, but has refused to advance, will see the absurdity of his conduct, and perhaps endeavour to amend it. The important services which under certain circumstances, a wife of liberal views and strong judgment, could render to her husband, are too apparent to need detail or comment; she could offer valuable advice, fix wavering resolution, rouse latent feeling, and support a failing spirit. These things are, however, too little thought of in the hey-day of youth, when beauty fires the imagination, and almost exclusively attracts the attention, when the advances of age has chilled the fervor of youthful feeling—when all fondness for gay scenes, lively conversation, and the flash of wit, has departed, and a gravity befitting the near approach of the winter of life, steals over the mind—when the objects that fascinate the eye of youth are no longer viewed only on their sunny side—when the danger concealed by the verdure of the morass is known, for the sinking of the heedless foot has been marked—when a fleeting cloud upon the ocean of life is no more mistaken for the haven of hope—when the landscape which smiles in the distance, is not trusted until it is so nearly approached that its asperities are perceptible—then a woman who has added to the instruction of her youth, the experience and observation of years not wholly wasted in listlessness and folly, can be an invaluable companion to the younger portion of her sex; she can prove to them the truth of maxims they have doubted or despised; the necessity of rules they have broken or neglected; her arguments to persuade will be deduced from what she has herself seen, and her examples to deter will be those which have met her own circumspection, she will be heard with attention and respect by all who are not too volatile and self-willed to listen to the voice of truth; her remarks will be treasured up, they will be written deeply in the mind, for it will readily be perceived that they come from one who can have no interest to deceive, and are therefore unlike that questionable advice, which flowing from one similar in situation and expectations to themselves, may be suspected of having had its origin in that envy which cannot endure, and that malice which would seek to prostrate all pre-eminence of attraction.

That living men of lofty genius are seldom properly estimated, is I think a truth capable of demonstration. Popularity will often attend the career of an inferior writer, who long survives his reputation; he amuses and is admired for a time, disappears, and is soon forgotten; sometimes a fitful gleam of originality strikes and pleases the public eye; as its novelty is its only charm, when no longer new, it ceases to excite attention; sometimes the local and personal allusions of a publication have given it undue notice and applause, their ultimate effects has however been to accelerate its progress to oblivion; sometimes when a book would have sunk and found its proper level, it has been buoyed by accident into public favour. But a writer of real merit, who will not seek those avenues to popularity, and does not wish to surprise by singularity of thought, or dazzle by gorgeousness of decorations, but who relies for fame upon the intrinsic excellence and substantial beauties of his productions, will rarely have justice done him, until death has put a period to his labours; then, when it is known that the last creation of his fancy has beamed, and the last counsel of his judgment has been heard, will his works be cherished as the legacy of a benefactor; and when his ear is no longer open to the voice of approbation, will the sculptured monument proclaim his worth. Many are the causes to which this denial of due respect to mental ability may be attributed. There is an old saying which has an echo in every bosom—"we never know the value of any thing we have lost it." The man of genius moves through life to all appearance, an ordinary being; the imagination cannot clothe him in all the virtues and graces of humanity, for the reality is beheld, his faults are scanned, his irregularities and eccentricities are not softened by a distant view, they are not touched with tenderness like the recollected or related failings of the illustrious dead. It is at one of ourselves we gaze, and we can scarcely believe that he who acts so much like other men, can be so very superior to them. A living author comes forward under unfavorable auspices; the height of literature has been reached, and he perceives an unwillingness to believe that they are still accessible. If he pursues the path which writers of celebrity have trod before him, he dwindles in the estimation of those who desire originality, into a mere copyist; if he strikes out a new path for himself, he is condemned as presumptuous by those who are wedded to ancient rules; unsupported and unhonored, the aspirant for literary fame finds himself at his entrance into literary life, the mark at which all who are desirous of being thought perspicacious, discharge the arrows of their criticism. What perhaps would have been admired in a writer of established reputation, is considered as a blemish in him even when general admiration has wreathed his brow with the chaplet of praise, he must stand the brunt of attacks made neither with peculiar gentleness nor candor. There are so many who are instigated by envy to detract; so many who think they display superior acumen by finding fault, than by bestowing commendation; so many who subsist by criticising, and praise or blame through party feeling, that though his talents may be of the first order—though he may fix an unwavering eagle glance upon the very heaven of invention, and rise with an eagle's wing towards it, yet if he possesses the sensitiveness which is too often the companion of genius, the exclamation must sometimes burst from him "Have I not suffered things to be forgiven."

These observations may account in some measure for the tone of indifference which is adopted by some, when discoursing of the writers that adorn the present age, without supposing them in reality deserving of it. Let such persons turn their attention for a moment to the galaxy of genius which has risen in the poetical horizon, and if they then speak of the mental inferiority of the present age, there must be a defect of vision, which prevents a perception or scrutiny of its brightness. I had intended when I commenced, to make some remarks upon the peculiar lustre, and comparative magnitude of the principal stars which compose that galaxy; but my thoughts soon took a different current, and I did not think it worth while to lead them back, they must form the subject of some future essay. I have written what I felt, and as I felt. If any should say that the advantages resulting from the cultivation of the female mind, are so generally admitted as to render a frequent or strenuous inculcation of them unnecessary or improper, I must confess I think otherwise. Let it be remembered that when I commend the spirit of improvement which is visible among the females of the present day, I speak comparatively and not in the abstract. My intention is not to flatter. A majority of the female part of the community, would not be elevated so high in the scale of intellect by some additional strength of judgment, and some higher acquisitions of useful knowledge, as to create any serious fears for the preservation of male ascendancy. If any person shall hold up the praise which has been bestowed upon the poets of the present age, and the general estimation in which their works are held, in opposition to the opinions I have advanced, I reply simply, by pointing to the critiques exhaling the very essence of adulation, and referring to the conversation of those literary coteries, by

whose characters merit and command universal approbation, I will produce one example in support of my position: the treatment which the greatest, and he who has been called the most popular poet of the age, experienced. I speak of that luminary whose last ray has been shed—whose parting glow has been felt—who has so lately sunk in the ocean of death—but who has left a train of light behind him which will appear brighter and brighter as the clouds of prejudice vanish. Was he suffered in his life time to occupy his proper station in the ranks of genius? were his works permitted to receive without cavil that praise which was less than their desert? and now, though the harp he struck, is forever mute, are they suffered to hold without molestation, that niche in the fair temple of poesy, to which the tasteful and judicious have advanced them? I do not condemn the censures which have been thrown upon the sentiment of his poetry; it is doubtless in many cases highly exceptionable, and where exceptionable deservedly attacked; with that however we have at present nothing to do. I am speaking of the reception which his poetry met with as poetry, from those who boasted of their judgment and taste, and I am certainly warranted in saying, that the assaults it has stood from the first furious blast of a Scottish Review, which had it met a vessel less firm—so soon upon her launch—would have wrecked her forever, to the last puny attempt at derogation—the disparaging comments which have been made upon it by those who read it because it was new, and then refused the author the meed of a first rate poet for the very same reason, would alone justify the remark, that the works of a man of extraordinary genius are not always sufficiently valued in his life time.

J. B. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Answers to M. Roche, Esq's. Queries on Book-Keeping.

Question 1st. has in it no foundation to act upon—it is nothing—it can prove nothing.—A person might (if silly enough to waste his time and patience) form a series of transactions to bring about a certain effect; which any judicious person will allow to be of no consequence.

It will be observed by those who have perused the various publications on Book-keeping, that my answer to question second is purely original—I challenge M. Roche to say as much of the questions he has had published.

Question 2nd—"Required a genuine, analytical investigation, why stock account must close of itself, when all other accounts have been duly closed?"

This may truly be said to be an important question, and I answer it as follows, briefly:—The nature of the balance account is diametrically opposite to that of the stock account, and as the amount of debit sums is always equal to the amount of credit, so when the amount of debit and credit balances are summed in two distinct sums, they must consequently agree with each other—Sir, the fear of not reaching your very learned and extensive ideas on this subject, warrants me in giving one more elucidation.—Thus: You commence business with a capital of 1 cent cash; no debts: you gain 2 cents, ascertained by the profit and loss account—now you close accounts, which stand thus: the credit of stock has a balance of 1 cent, the debit of cash a balance of 3 cents, and the credit of profit and loss a balance of 2 cents, (the gain,) which you take to the credit of stock account, making it 3 cents—next you open an account called balance of April 26, 1827, to which you take the cash balance 3 cents.—Now you find that the debit of balance account is precisely equal to the credit of stock account.

The cause of their being so is, that you have always made the amount of debit sums equal to the amount of credit.

Question 3d.

Entries of Lewis, Lestock & Co. (London.)

Day Book	Consigned per the Algonquin to Philadelphia, to M. Roche, to be sold for our account, 40 pieces of broad-cloth, 1200 yards. Amount per invoice copy, - - - £	1350
Journal	Consignment to Philadelphia, Dr. To Woollen Drapery,* £	1350
Day Book	M. Roche (Philad.) advises us per letter, that he has sold the Woollen Drapery consigned him (date) neat proceeds, - - - - - - - - £	1620
	We mutually agree in making said M. Roche a compliment of the neat gain of the above transaction in consideration of his prudent management of our affairs, - - £ 270	
Journal	Sundries Dr. To consignment to Philadelphia, M. Roche, - - - - - £ 1350 Profit and Loss, - - - 270 £	1620
Day Book	Entries of Mr. Roche (consignee) on receiving and selling Lewis, Lestock & Co's consignment. Received per the Algonquin, from London, 40 pieces of broad-cloth, consigned to me by Lewis, Lestock & Co. to be sold for their account. Ans. per invoice, £.1350 sig. $6000 Sold the whole for Cash to Samuel James, - - - - - - - - $8000	
	My commission at 5 per cent. - - - - - - - 400 Duties, freight, &c. 400	800
Journal		$7200
	Cash Dr. to Sundries, To Lewis, Lestock & Co. 7200 " Commission, - - - - 400	$7600
Day Book	Lewis, Lestock & Co. London, advise me per letter, that they, in consideration of my prudent management of their affairs, make me a compliment of the neat gain in the Woollen Drapery consignment of (date) £.270 sig. - - - - - -	$1200
Journal	Lewis, Lestock & Co. Dr. To Profit and Loss, - - -	$1200

* "Woollen Drapery" is the account opened for all is kind of merchandize, in England.

† Three partners, under the firm of Lewis, Lestock & Co—their books are kept as those of a single concern, except the opening and closing.

C. C. MARSH, who does not teach boys the theory or practice of Book-keeping, but will be pleased to refer them (especially those without capacity) to a judge of the immortal part of man, who may perhaps spare them some of his——Book-keeping knowledge.

WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP.

The circumstance attending Washington's first interview with his lady, we shall give from the relation of an aged gentleman, now no more. The provincial colonel was proceeding to Williamsburg, when he fell in with P. Chamberlayne, Esq. one of the ancient aristocracy of Virginia, who lived in a style of great hospitality at his seat, in the county of New Kent. Chamberlayne pressed the colonel to dine with him, (as Virginians of those days were not in the habit of making short or ceremonious visits,) but was answered, that important business at the seat of government made a compliance, however agreeable, quite out of the question. Chamberlayne now returned to the charge, by informing his friend, that it was in his power to introduce him to a fine, young, and handsome widow, who was spending some days at his house. The gallant colonel consented to stop, but it was to dine—only to dine—while his unsaddled horses ate a mouthful, and then to be off, so as to accomplish ten or fifteen miles of his journey by night fall. Fate destined this interview to produce the long and happy union, which soon followed the first meeting and mutual attachment of the parties; for the enamoured colonel, making duty, for this time only, to yield to love, permitted the sun to set and rise again upon him, the guest of Chamberlayne. The ensuing evening the colonel departed, "nothing loth," to accept the kind bidding of his hospitable host to call again. The marriage took place about 1760, at the white house, in the county of New Kent.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—A POET.

The Liverpool Mercury says the following lines are ascribed to the late General Washington.

THE IRISHMAN.

The savage loves his native shore,
Tho' rude the soil, and chill the air;
Well then may Erin's sons adore
Their Isle, that nature formed so fair:
What flood reflects a shore so sweet,
As glorious Boyne, or pastoral Baan?
And who a friend or foe can meet,
So generous as an IRISHMAN?

His hand is rash, his heart is warm,
But PRINCIPLE is still his guide;
None more repents a deed of harm,
And none forgives with nobler pride,
He may be duped, but won't be dar'd;
Fitter to practise than to plan,
He ably earns his poor reward,
And spends it like an IRISHMAN.

If poor or stronge, for you he'll pay,
And guide you safe where you may be;
If you're a stranger, while you stay
His cottage holds a jubilee;
His utmost soul he will unlock,
And if he may your secrets scan,
Your confidence he scorns to mock,
For faithful is an IRISHMAN.

By honor bound, in woe or weal,
Whate'er she bids he dare to do;
Tempt him with bribes, or if you fail,
Try him in fire, you'll find him true:
He seeks not safety, let his post
Be where it ought, in danger's van;
And if the field of fame be lost,
'Twill not be by an IRISHMAN.

Erin! lov'd land, from age to age,
Be thou more blest, more fam'd and free!
May peace be yours, and should you wage
Defensive wars, grasp victory;
May plenty bloom in every field,
And gentle breezes sweetly fan,
And generous smiles serenely shield
The breast of every IRISHMAN.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The Statue of Washington which has arrived at Boston, was landed under a discharge of artillery, and with the assistance of several hundred citizens. The last No. of the *Christian Examiner* contains the following Poem, lately received from Mrs. Hemans.—In the note which accompanied it, she says —"I have just composed a few lines on reading a description in one of our papers of Washington's Statue by Chantry. Its being sent from England to America, now that we may hope that all feelings of animosity are yielding to kindlier, and more brotherly sentiments, is a most striking and interesting circumstance. The lines have not been published, nor will they at present appear in any English work, as I should wish them to reach my New England friends first."

Yes! rear the guardian Hero's form,
On thy proud soil, thou Western World!
A watcher through each sign of storm,
O'er Freedom's Flag unfurled.

There, as before a shrine to bow,
Bid thy true sons their children lead;
—The language of that noble brow
For all things good shall plead.

The spirit reared in patriot fight,
The virtue born of home and hearth,
There calmly throned, a holy light
Shall pour o'er chainless earth.

And let that work of England's hand,
Sent through the blast and surges' roar,
So girt with tranquil glory, stand
For ages on thy shore!

Such through all time the greeting be,
That with the Atlantic billows sweep;
Telling the mighty and the free
Of brothers o'er the deep.

EFFECTS OF IDLENESS.

But from no cause are the Idle more exposed to danger, than from companions like themselves. They mutually mislead and ensnare one another. Their evil habits and their sinful passions acquire additional force, by being separated from the good, and associated only with the bad. How many do we daily see falling by this means victims of habitual intemperance.—How many among the poorest classes of society, giving up the active and diligent pursuits of honest, though humble occupations, for the contemptible and ruinous habits of sauntering and tippling, leave their unhappy families to suffer at home. How many, who ought to live by their daily labor, do we see burning malicious tale-bearers or ridiculous politicians, and regulating in their pretended wisdom, the affairs of state, while their own trades are falling into decay. These men make up the mob of faction in every country. And your idle politicians, your lounging patriots, and men who have embarrassed their circumstances by their own folly and neglect, are always hostile to good government, and are ready for any disorder in the republic, whenever they can find a wicked and a daring leader.

President Smith's Sermon on Industry.

The drinking of spirituous liquors has been prohibited in one of the islands of Owhyhee, under the penalty of five hogs; the chiefs, who are the law makers, no doubt, having discovered that the excessive use of strong drink assimilated men to hogs, and have conceived of an appropriate a penalty.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

POLICE.

A man was brought up to the office by B. J. Hays, found under a bed in Maiden Lane, with a number of articles of clothing in his possession. The prisoner, who was one of the most egregious of "the fraternity," and in that happy state, when the misfortunes of life possess but little effect on the mind, i. e. in his own language, "a bit boosy, owing to the weather," presented himself at the bar, with a face full of good humour, indicating, by his appearance, a perfect state of content.

Mag. What is your name?
Ans. Edward McLaughterty.
Mag. How do you spell it?
Ans. That's for you to find out.
Mag. Then I am to put it down as I please?
Ans. Call it Bill Tobin.
Mag. How long have you been in the city?
Ans. About five weeks.
Mag. Where did you come from last?
Ans. I am a stranger in the city.
Mag. Not here?
Ans. No! I wish I was.
Mag. How came you to go into the room where you were found?
Ans. Rum and misfortune drove me there.
Mag. How did you get under the bed?
Ans. With my hands and feet.
Mag. What made you get under the bed?
Ans. Charge it to rum; all to rum.
Mag. What is your business?
Ans. I am a labourer.
Mag. A labourer! You look like a labourer!
Ans. Then put me down as a lawyer.
Mag. We'll put you where you will need one.
He was committed for trial.

The last volume of the Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, contains notices of nine of the American patriots who rendered their names immortal by affixing them to the chart of American Liberty. Of these, the early life of George Taylor is the most remarkable.—With but an indifferent education, he emigrated from Ireland, arrived in this country without a sixpence in his pocket, and bound himself to an owner of ironworks who advanced his passage fees. Taylor was immediately set to work as a filler. From the blisters on his hands, it was soon discovered that he was unused to such labour, when his employer kindly transferred him from the shovel to the pen; and in capacity of clerk, Taylor soon made himself an important member of the establishment. His employer dying, he married the widow, and became proprietor of the whole concern. Having amassed a fortune by prudent management and great industry, he was called into public life; and from the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, he was advanced to a seat in the Congress of 76.

JAW-CRACKERS.

A treaty with the Chippeway Indians has recently been ratified by the President and the Senate, and published. The names of about 80 Indians are subjoined to the treaty, of which the following are specimens:—Madwagkunnogeshigwaab, Perkwawotoanseka, Oguhbayannubquotwaybee. The name of a female mentioned in the treaty is Oshauguscoday waqua; of another, Obayshaunoquotoqua.

Were we not proud ourselves, we should seldom complain of the pride of others.

THE EVENING POST.

$3 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

We offered a reward in the Saturday Evening Post of last week, May 5, for the apprehension of three persons, who had, without authority, collected subscriptions for the Post and Casket. The information we had received induced us to publish the name of "*Keenan K. Cornish*," as one of those persons. We have since become satisfied that Mr. Cornish is entirely free from the charge contained in that advertisement, and take pleasure in doing him justice by this explanation. We have reason to believe that some evil disposed person has not only imposed on us, but has wantonly abused Mr. Cornish's name, by assuming it in obtaining the name of a gentleman in Kensington, as a subscriber to the Casket, and recovering the amount by suit on his not paying the subscription immediately. We regret that Mr. Cornish, of whom we had no knowledge personally at the time of inserting the advertisement, and his friends, have suffered any uneasiness on account of this double imposition.

Life of Napoleon, by the Author of Waverly, was nearly completed in the beginning of last month, and its publication here in the course of next month may be confidently expected.

We are told by the Scots Times that the new number of Constable's Miscellany is edited by Sir Walter Scott.

The National Journal mentions that a novel exists in manuscript, written by a gentleman of Virginia, and entitled 'The Wanderer in Washington,' which exhibits 'a very fair picture of the fashions, follies, characters, and style of living of the metropolis.'

LITERARY PRIZES.

In compliance with a wish very generally expressed, the Editors and Publishers of THE MEMORIAL give notice to those who intend forwarding communications for the premiums already offered, that the examination of the contributions will be deferred to the 15th June.

The prizes are,
For the best original Poem, a prize of $60.
For the second ditto, a prize of $40.
For the best original Prose tale, a prize of $60.
For the second ditto, a prize of $40.
Communications must be addressed "To the Editor of the Memorial, care of Messrs. True and Greene, Boston, Mass."

THE TEA CASE.

The important case which occupied the Circuit Court of the United States for more than a week, closed at Philadelphia on Saturday, when the Court charged the jury who returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, says: "The Light Infantry under Capt. Latrobe, arrived in Baltimore, this morning, in fine health and spirits, much delighted with their excursion to Philadelphia, and the courtesy and hospitality of its inhabitants, as manifested towards them."

On Thursday evening week, a tall handsome young woman, fashionably dressed, and wearing a green calash, entered a milliner's store in Second near Spruce street, and priced an expensive bonnet, which she asked permission to carry home to shew her mother, and if she approved of it, she would purchase it. Her request was acceded to, and a little girl was sent with her, to bring back the bonnet or the price of it, in case it should be purchased. They had proceeded about five squares from the store, when an alarm of fire was raised, and the young woman availed herself of the noise and bustle, and disappeared in the crowd, since which nothing further has been heard of her than that a person answering to her description has succeeded in defrauding other stores of bonnets and ribbons, by similar means. We trust that storekeepers will be prepared for her next visit.

SILK WORMS.

From comparative observations which have been made on the silk from Italian worms with yellow balls, and the Chinese race with white balls, it is proved that although the silk produced by the former is much more abundant, that produced by the latter is much more brilliant.

The National Journal publishes an extract of a letter from Commodore Porter, under date of 29th March, which says:—"My squadron is in fine order, well supplied, and in a most perfect state of discipline. I would not be ashamed to compare my vessels with any in the United States Navy. I do not doubt of being able to place the Navy of Mexico on the most respectable footing. The progress I have already made is surprising. With the small squadron under my command, I have rendered useless to the Spaniards their whole naval forces. They dare not meet me on equal terms, and appear never less in force before the port than four frigates and a brig. We continue to enjoy uncommon health."

LOSS OF THE SHIP PHILIP.

Accounts from Amsterdam of the 26th March, announce the loss of the ship Philip, Capt. Hazelscheer, of Baltimore, on her way thence to Amsterdam, with a full cargo of tobacco. She was driven ashore off Dokkum, on the coast of Friezeland.—The passengers and crew were all safe, and about 150 hogsheads of tobacco were also saved, but the ship was full of water, and it was expected would be totally lost. The gales in the North Sea, in the month of March, had been tremendous.

The person who was lately convicted in Davidson County, N. C. of *maiming* (gouging out an eye) another man, and sentenced, according to law, to stand in the pillory two hours, have both his ears cut off, and receive 39 lashes on his bare back, has received, from Governor Burton, a remission of that part of the sentence which requires him to be *croppd.*

The New-York Observer states, that Lieut. Percival, who commanded the U. States schooner Dolphin at the Sandwich Islands, and whose conduct was so offensive to the missionaries, has arrived at that port, as First Lieutenant of the frigate United States, [Com. Hull,] and was arrested, before landing, by writs of individuals, for grievances unconnected with the outrage upon the missionaries. For want of bail, he was committed to prison.

A fine brig of 200 tons was launched on Saturday afternoon by Mr. George Gardiner, from his yard at the end of Fleet-street, Baltimore. She has been deservedly pronounced a first rate vessel of her class, as well in regard to elegance of model, as faithfulness and finish of workmanship. She has been named *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A noble bridge has been built over the Congaree, at Columbia, were the river is 1400 feet wide and the water rises 32 feet above its lowest level. These shew the greatness of the work. The abutments and piers are of granite, the superstructure wood, roofed and weatherboarded. The whole cost will be about $80,000. It was built by William Briggs.

What a volume of water must descend the Congaree when, at Columbia, 1400 feet wide, it has been swelled thirty two feet above the ordinary level!

A paragraph in the last number of Niles' Register states that an elegant broad cloth power loom, of New York manufacture, was shipped last month for England for one of the Leeds factories. Some machinery, made by Mr. Gilbert Brewster, which has been so much approved of that he has received fresh orders for the supply of a number of his own machines and other machinery for the manufacture of cotton and wool. "These (remarks the Register) are new things and pleasant."

The Oratorio projected by the ladies of Baltimore for the benefit of the Greeks, was performed on the evening of the 1st inst. in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon the justly celebrated musical talent of the city, and honorable to the great cause which the females of Baltimore have so warmly espoused; and we are happy to state that the notes which were uttered, produced the handsome sum of about eight hundred dollars.

In Baltimore county, Maryland, Mary Morse lately brought an action against Henry Tomlinson for a breach of promise of marriage. The case was fully sustained by the proof; the defendant, after having visited plaintiff for several years, gave a written promise to marry her in sixty days, and afterwards married another lady; many circumstances of great aggravation were proved on the trial. The jury without leaving the box, found a verdict for the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration; 3000 dollars.

The Boston Courier in noticing the capillary lamp at present in fashion, says: One of the hard ware dealers, to whom a quantity of these lamps was consigned, informed us, on Saturday, that he sold within forty-eight hours from the time they were advertised, all that were sent from the manufacturer, amounting to five thousand seven hundred! and that he had orders for nearly as many more.

A Commission, consisting of Com. Bainbridge, Com. Chauncey, Com. Morris, and Loami Baldwin, Esq. Civil Engineer, has been appointed, under the Act of Congress, of 3d March, 1827, entitled "An Act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States," to examine thoroughly the several Navy Yards of the United States, and report plans for their improvement and for the preservation of the public property therein.

COGENT REASON.

A country editor begs his subscribers to continue their patronage, on account of his low state of health. This may constitute a claim to the patronage of the doctors, but we consider it the worst reason in the world for asking that of the public. An editor has no business to be out of health; he needs the strength of Hercules, and should (as old Bentley says) be "thick ribbed and shelled like the Rhinoceros."

A CHILD FOUND.

On Saturday night about 11 o'clock there was a male child of fine appearance, and looks as if it had been well taken care of, about 3 months old, found under a stoop in Warren street, N. Y. in a basket with the name of John Moris pinned to some clothing.

Garafilia Monalbey, a female Greek child, aged twelve years, has arrived at Boston in the brig Suffolk from Smyrna, and has been taken into the family of a gentleman of that city. Her freedom with that of her two sisters were purchased from the Turks by a gentleman of Boston. Two of the sisters were taken by Europeans, who have made provisions for their education. The father and mother of these Greek children were murdered at Scio, and the children carried to Smyrna and sold.

It seems not to be understood by the English writer, that independently of the general government of the United States, the people have to support twenty-four independent state governments. But even with the addition of these, the burdens of the American people are but as dust in the balance, in comparison with those of the British.

The number of schools on the system of Bell and Lancaster, established in Denmark, amounted on the 31st Dec. 1824, to 244; on the 31st Dec. 1826, to 1545; and, in the course of 1827, the system will be introduced in 462 other schools; making in all 2007 schools that have already declared in favor of this system.

A lady of New-York has embroidered a rich silk reticule, intended as a compliment to the sister of Bolivar, who resides near Caracas.—On one side is a portrait of Washington, and on the other that of Bolivar, executed in embroidery, and encircled with wreaths of rich and beautiful flowers.

A SHOCKING FACT.

It is established by authentic documents, that the slave captains throw into the sea every year, about 8,000 blacks—men, women, and children; of whom, more than half are thus sacrificed while yet alive; either to escape from cruisers, or, because worn down by their sufferings, they could not be sold to advantage.

A paper is about to be established in Charlestown, Mass. to be entitled the "Bunker Hill Aurora."

A new machine for separating the grain of rice from its husks has been invented in Italy. It consists of two fluted cylinders, set in motion by an hydraulic wheel. These cylinders, revolving on a horizontal plan, detach the grain from the pinicles. It subsequently passes across a wooden hurdle, while the straw is separated by the movements of the machine.

SALT.

We are happy to hear, says the Boston Palladium, that the Salt manufacturers of Barnstable county have been pursuing a good business. The Salt is improved in quality—and, we understand, is found to answer for every purpose. The projection of the whole county into the ocean gives it the purest water. We have heard that the salt is of the heaviest kind. Every person must rejoice that a people who reside in a territory most of which is sandy and sterile, have, by their industry and enterprise, put in operation a source of support so valuable to themselves and to their country. May it always have that protection from government, which may be considered in some degree pledged to those who ventured the experiment.

Samson Paul, an Indian living on a small Island in Lake George, while out spearing fish discovered a large Panther swimming towards him. Leaving the fish to combat with his new enemy, he commenced an attack, by first pelting the panther with stones. Nothing daunted at this, the panther boldly advanced upon the Indian, and the Indian as boldly received him upon the point of his spear, and with the first thurst he put out an eye, and the next struck him in the throat and held him under water, till he was drowned. The panther measured seven feet and three inches from the tip of the nose to the end of his tail.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.

The Albany "Microscope," states that the bed bugs in that place grow to an uncommon size. A traveller was lately waked up by a loud barking, which he discovered to proceed from the bugs around his bed, and in the morning he saw a remarkably impudent one sitting on his haunches on the hearth, picking his teeth with the poker.

A shocking instance of inhumanity is related in the Providence, (R. I.) Journal on the authority of a correspondent at New Bedford. A house in Dartmouth, Ms. was consumed by fire, the work of incendiaries. It was tenanted by a man of the name of Dingly, who was with his wife at Taunton, attending a suit for a violent assault upon his house some time preceding. And it is believed the associates of Briggs, by way of expressing their resentment, had surrounded the house with shavings and set fire to them. There were three persons in the house, at the time, two of them escaped, and an aged man of the name of Breeden, was consumed with the house. The doors and windows were made fast by the incendiaries before they set fire to the combustible materials with which the house was surrounded.—The bones of the sufferer were discovered among the rubbish next morning.

The last Truth Teller says, "The following is a literal copy of a medical certificate produced a few days since in excuse for the non-attendance of a witness at court.

Brooklyn, Feb. 10th, 1827.

this is to sartify that——of Brooklyn is under Doucter Care and is not able to leve his room wich the Doter will righd his name.

——M. D.

THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

The chances of success were not so great when *Waverly* appeared, as to warrant Sir Walter in risking the fame which his previous works have acquired: and the mystery, which was adopted at first from prudence, was kept up partly from caprice, partly from policy, and latterly perhaps, merely because it had been once adopted. It was said in the preface, that the MS. of that novel had lain by its author for five years, and it is by no means unlikely. So far was Constable from being sanguine about it, that he did what is seldom done with a book of much expectation—never with one of established reputation: he sent copies on sale, not only to houses in Edinburg and London, but to ordinary country booksellers. Such were his calculations with respect to a book which is most carefully written, and take it all in all, the first in merit, as it was the first in order, of the whole series.

Letters from Rio Janeiro, of March 17, by the Minerva, state that the brig Spark, of this port, had been seized in going out of port, bound to Montevideo, supposed under a suspicion that she intended to violate the blockade and run into Buenos Ayres. Mr. Raguet, our charge d'affaires, remonstrated ineffectually against this act, and in consequence of the refusal of government to render us justice, demanded his passports, and would embark for the U. States by the first vessel. It was expected he would take passage in the ship Florida, for this port.

The letters also state, that the Brazilians claimed the victory in the late engagement with the Buenos Ayrean troops, but there were private accounts which represented the loss of the former to have been 3000 men, and their commander in chief. It was reported that Admiral Brown had recently engaged the Brazilian squadron, and captured seventeen sail of their vessels.

The French and Colombian Ambassadors had not been well received by the Brazilian government.

The U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Elliott, sailed from Rio on the 5th March, for the United States.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From papers received at New York.

Mr. Canning has accepted the office of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury: or which is the same thing, is now Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Canning, it was said, had the King's cordial support, and that the resignations had been received without hesitation. Mr. Bexley had signified his wish to resign his resignation.

A number of names had been mentioned who were to form part of the new administration. The Duke of Clarence was appointed head of the Admiralty Board, all the members of which, with one exception, were to remain. The Marquis of Anglesea, it was rumoured, would succeed the Duke of Wellington, all of whose subordinate officers, exceeding forty, would retire with him. Mr. Brougham or Sir J. Copely, it was reported, would be assigned the Chancery; and that the Marquis of Lansdown would also constitute part of the administration.

Mr. Huskisson was spoken of as the successor of Mr. Peel; Mr. Robinson of Earl Bathurst; Lord Granville of Mr. Canning; and Viscount Dudley Lord of the Privy Seal.

The Dublin Patriot says,—"We lament to hear that the distress of the lower orders, in the far greater part of Ireland, is almost unprecedented at this season of the year, and that the prospect of increasing misery is frightful. In Carlow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Clonmel, Limerick, Cork,—in short, over almost the entire surface of Ireland, the population are unemployed, and literally starving. In some places, so inadequate are the funds of charity, *that coffins are not thought of for the dead.*"

Last week, says the Clonmel Herald, about 90 acres of land were ploughed up, partly on the demesne, and the rest in the neighbourhood of Thomastown, by the nightly legislators. Between four and five hundred of them attended, and an incessant fire was kept up for nearly the whole night. On the next day, the following notice was served on Mr. Smithwick, to whom a portion of the ploughed up land belonged:—

"Notice is hereby given to Black Jack Smithwick, if he does not immediately give up the wood and road fields To the Distressed Poor for Potatoe Ground at a moderate rent, he will meet with the fate of Baker or Farrell: & any person who steps up those sods will meet with the loss of his life and if you do not Comply with this we will shoot your Stock Burn your Dary houses and, Milk-women this is Enough.

"Given at the Council Room by the Provider of the Poor. "ROCK."

The great and long pending trial of the Wakefields, for conspiracy to carry away Miss Turner, for the purpose of marrying her to Mr. E. G. Wakefield, and charging him with having induced her to marry him by false representations, came on at Lancaster, March 28. The parties were all found guilty of the 'conspiracy.' On the second day, the indictment for the 'abduction,' excepting only the fifth count, charging them with a misdemeanor, was abandoned. To the latter the defendant's counsel pleaded guilty. It is now said to be the intention of Mr. E. G. Wakefield to claim Miss Turner as his wife, and to move that she be given up to him by a habeas corpus. This motion will be resisted by the lady's father, who will contend against the validity of the marriage, and thus the principal and most important part of the entire transaction will be thoroughly investigated.

With regard to the *Corn Question* in England we find the following paragraph in Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 11th of March:—

"If we look at the House of Lords, and the proceedings there, we are the more strengthened in our opinion, that the Ministers will not be able to carry their Corn Question without yielding yet further to the high-flying agriculturists. The Lords have demanded a committee, and have got one appointed. This will doubtless lead to a report in favour of a higher duty, and the Lords being strong enough to throw out the Corn Question when it comes regularly before them, will in all probability employ such report, and the knowledge of their own strength, as the means of controlling the Ministers in the House of Commons. The result therefore will probably be, that a compromise will be effected between the Houses of Lords and Commons, for a higher duty, by a meeting in the Painted Chamber; this being the place where the waters meet together, and after tumbling and tossing like the Rhone and the Saone, form at last a placid conjunction, and glide off in one uniform and tranquil stream."

At a general meeting of the Thames Tunnel company, a report for the past year was read, by which it appeared that the works have advanced 40,463 feet, and the progress was from 12 to 13 feet a week. The upland sales amounted to 10,000 pounds.

The latest English papers announce the departure of the Marchioness of Wellesley, from Dublin on a visit to Leamington. She was accompanied by the Marquis to Howth, where she embarked. Miss Caton, and Sir R. Hunter, attended her to Leamington.

The death of Lord Liverpool, is reported in a letter from Belfast, dated April 14th.

Sir Astley Cooper lately extracted a ball from the thigh of a man who received it ten years ago. The ball had entered the hip, and all the efforts to get at it, immediately after the wound was inflicted, had proved ineffectual. It had sunk several inches, and was taken from the inside of the thigh.

An advance of wages has been given to the Spitalfields weavers by the masters.

At a recent meeting of the share holders in the London Peico Peruvian Mining Company, it was stated, that the mines which had been formerly worked by slaves were now worked by free men, and the labour was infinitely better performed. The prospect of success had greatly changed for the better, the rate of produce even now being upwards of a million of dollars annually.

A remarkable instance of animation, prolonged for many years without air or nourishment, was discovered on the 25th Dec. last, by Mr. Houghton, cabinet-maker, of Bury, Suffolk, (England) who, in splitting a piece of elm, had open a cavity about the size of a walnut, containing a large beetle, which at first appeared in a torpid state, but on being placed in a warm room soon after showed signs of life. The cavity was situated nearly in the centre of a tree, and surrounded by solid wood. The part of the tree where it was found has probably been enclosed by the subsequent growth of not less than 30 or 40 years.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt of France is dead. At the conclusion of the church service, when the funeral was about to proceed to the court where the interment was to take place, the pupils were about to carry the remains on their shoulders as far as the Barrier De Cleby, but the troops on duty opposing it, resistance was offered, and a lamentable scene ensued. The coffin fell upon the ground, and many of the pupils were wounded. The coffin, after a short time, was placed on the hearse, and the procession moved forward, followed by 12 mourning coaches, and about 200 private carriages.

There are many shameful proceedings which take place on these solemn occasions in Paris.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Tuesday the Circuit Court of the United States was adjourned. It had been in session twenty-two days, in this city.

Mr. Strickland, principal engineer, and Judge Geddes, assistant engineer of the State Canal of Pennsylvania, have resigned their appointment; and it is thought others will follow their example.

Mr. Obregon, the Mexican minister, and suite, arrived in this city on Saturday, and took lodgings at Mrs. Olmstead's in South Fourth street.

The upper story of the Gothic building in Chesnut street above Twelfth street, occupied by Mr. Burk, was on fire on Monday at noon. It was speedily extinguished and without much damage.

On Sunday morning the keeper of the Merchants' Coffee House received several gallons of fine strawberries from Norfolk, by the arrival of the Franklin steamboat. A large portion was purchased by Mr. Renshaw, of the United States Hotel.

Mr. H. Bridgeport, of this city, has engraved and published a good likeness of the late and lamented Chief Justice Tilghman.

The Pew-holders of St. Mary's Church, in this city, have had a meeting, in consequence of the dismissal of their Minister, the Rev. Mr. Harold, by the Roman Catholic Bishop Caswell—they have protested against the proceeding, and appointed a Committee to appeal to a higher power for redress.

A steam engine is at work deepening the harbour at Delaware city.

A writer in the Boston Courier says that the young men of that city are continually emigrating to New York.

It is complained that the militia laws operate unequally. The rich who can afford it pay a fine and escape; the poor lose their time and do not improve.

On Saturday last, at Alexandria, D. C. the sentence of death was pronounced by Chief Justice Cranch upon Jonathan Devangan, the murderer of Tobias Martin. The execution is ordered to take place in the county of Alexandria on the 27th day of next month.

The Boston Courier mentions two more instances of the cure of persons who were completely sots, by the use of Dr. Chamber's medicine. Neither of these men have tasted any spiritous liquors since January.

The amount of manufactures in Cincinnati, in the year 1826, exceeded seventeen hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Carter of the New York Statesman, has arrived in the ship Pacific, from Liverpool.

The Cumberland Advocate states that at the recent session of Allegheny county court, in this state, a case involving a breach of promise of marriage was tried, in which a verdict for one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars was awarded to the fair plaintiff.

The Upland Union, says that it is believed the Chester piers will be finished by the first of October next, under the supervision of Mr. William Eyre.

The river at Pittsburg, was seven feet above the low water mark, on the 4th inst.

The Boston Palladium mentions that a number of experienced British Operatives, to be employed in one of the Lowell manufactories, came passengers in the ship Emerald, lately arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

Rev. Mr. Holley, late President of Transylvania University, will sail from New Orleans for Europe in the month of May. He goes in the capacity of tutor to ten young gentlemen, each of whom pays $1000 annually; and will reside constantly in France for the term of two years.

A law has passed the Common Council of New York, that bread, after the first of June, shall be made of good flour in loaves of one, two, three, or four pounds each, under a penalty of ten dollars, and a forfeiture of the bread for the use of the poor.

Straw Bonnets as they are made in New England, are a most beautiful and valuable article of dress. They are fabricated in large quantities for exportation to the Southern and Mobile States, by the females of Rhode Island, and those parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts which adjoin it.

A militia soldier in Rhode Island being blamed by his Captain for having no lock to his gun, tied a padlock to it.

The winter has been extremely severe and tempestuous in Prussia. In some parts of the province of Gratz, the snow has been so deep that the inhabitants of some of the villages have been obliged to form tunnels under it, in order to get to and from their dwellings.

Farmers are turning their attention to the culture of hops. The general use of beer has created a demand for hops and barley. It is a curious fact, that there was a petition before the English Parliament in 1428, for the extermination of Hops, from the country, for being "wicked weeds."

A person in Plymouth, Mass. came near being burnt to death on the night of the 25th ult. from the bad practice of reading in bed. He was roused from his sleep by the snapping of burning feathers under his head; he was enabled to extinguish it by a presence of mind which every one does not possess.

In New York there are at present twelve daily papers, eight of which are issued in the morning, and four in the evening.

Counterfeit bills, of the denomination of 100 dollars, on the New Orleans Branch of the United States Bank, are in circulation at the south. They are signed N. Biddle, President, Thos. Wilson, Cashier, are lettered from E. to H. and numbered in two places.

A fine fresh Salmon was sold in the Boston Market last week, for forty-two dollars. It weighed about 28 pounds, being at the rate of $1 50 per pound.

Gen. Shulze, has issued a proclamation offering for the apprehension of David Hicks, charged by the Grand Jury of Allegheny county, with the

murder of Levi Smith, a reward of *fifty dollars*, if taken within the county—*one hundred* if within the State, beyond the county, and *two hundred* if out of the State.

The mayor of Baltimore has given orders for the arrest of all street beggars, and their conveyance to the alms house.

The automaton chess player proves very attractive at Baltimore.

Mr. Robertson intended making his tenth ascension in a balloon at New-Orleans, on Sunday, the 22d ult. accompanied by a lady.

A Mr. Snorer, was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of young dreams will be produced!"

An application has been made in England to obtain a patent for an invention to clear London from the dense cloud of smoke in which it is generally involved. The plan is to convey the exhalations in subterraneous flues to a distance from the city.

The Governor of Lower Canada, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of $400 for the apprehension of the murderer of the late Mr. Watson, of Montreal.

Captain Ripely, at Boston, from Palermo, states that a letter had been received from Malta, dated February 26; which stated that the North Carolina, Commodore Rogers, after being there a month, without obtaining pratique, had sailed for Mahon.

It is mentioned in some of the Southern papers, that the health of Mr. Crawford, late secretary of the treasury, is nearly restored; and that Georgia will invite him to represent her in the senate of the United States.

Governor Williamson, of New Jersey, has issued his commission to John Rutherford, Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esquires, as commissioners to meet those of the state of New-York, for the purpose of adjusting the long existing dispute as to the boundary line between the two states.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure several contributions this week from our valuable female correspondents "ELLEN," and "CORNELIA."—they are always acceptable.

"CONSTANTIA."—An excellent moral Essay over this signature shall be inserted.

"WILLIAM TELL, jr.—Should he be aware that his retort will have lost its principal point by being delivered to this period—he will please excuse us when we tell him our views of the subject which he treats, differ materially from his.

"ANIGMA."—His advice shall be treasured up—a portion of it may be serviceable—and perhaps there will be no objection to the whole, provided it be wanted.

"H. T*******"—He has himself in a many light never exploited by mortal ken—he must descend if he wishes to become discernable to our readers.

"The Bridal Rite."—An original tale, from "FREDERICK," has been received.

We refer our readers to an article entitled "The Age in which we live," from "J. B. S." of New York, which will be found on the first page of this day's "Post."

"The Modern Lover's address to his Mistress," "DAVID GARRICK,"—"Indian Rencontre," "R. A. Z"—"A Ballad," "ANASTASIUS,"—with a long train of *etcetera*, in the shape of Rebuses, Conundrums, and Enigmas, have been added to our files.

We are infinitely indebted to our friend "W. C. B*****," of Charleston, S. C. He may rest assured that we esteem it a peculiar source of gratification to enrol him on the list of our contributors. "The Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D. C."—"Ode to Louisiana"—"An adventure in S. Carolina, a tale, founded on fact, and "an Essay on Astronomy,"—all possess considerable merit.

"Clara Fitzmurray."—It may be satisfactory to some of our readers to learn, that Mrs. MOZEE is the authoress of this interesting *original* tale.—It has been asserted that it was surreptitiously obtained and sent to us—perhaps the lady can tell who among her *officious* friends committed the theft—such pusillanimous conduct should be exposed.—We wish in this affair to say no more than the sense of what is due to ourselves shall dictate—it scarcely requires noticing, however ready we may be to repel the unjust insinuations of an "other paper," founded as they are in this instance, upon private pique and petty malevolence.

EARLY VEGETATION.

Green Peas were sold in our market on Monday last, for $2 25 cents per peck. They were cultivated by HENRY HATCH, of Cooper's Grove, New-Jersey, who has been in the habit of producing them as soon or sooner, than most of the dealers in vegetables in our neighbourhood, for the last twenty-five years. He says, however, that he never raised them before this season, earlier than the 11th of May.

Orders for the "CASKET" are constantly flowing in upon us from all parts of the Union—this is an evidence of public favour altogether satisfactory and encouraging.—We now print off an edition of 4,500 copies and have but few perfect files remaining on hand to supply the increasing demand. We cannot fulfil the repeated solicitations of persons at a distance to send them the work and allow their subscriptions to be dated from a No. subsequent to that which commenced the present volume, which was published in January. It is well known, we believe, that the CASKET is issued monthly, and for us to comply with a requisition of the kind would be to subject ourselves to considerable loss. Our arrangement will, therefore, no doubt, be mutually satisfactory, as subscribers will see the propriety of having the work complete.

MUSIC.

Among the many causes for self gratulation that a Philadelphian possesses, not the least is the progress that musical science has made in this city, within a few years. We may now say, without the censure of vain boasting, that no city in the Union contains more persons that understand the science of music, that appreciate its effects, that encourage its growth, or that patronize its professors. It is but a few years since the chief musical exhibitions in this city, were made up of what is called sacred music—but why sacred, we believe it would puzzle its professors to tell, unless the fact of a portion of the words given forth with a usual discordance, and utterly unintelligible, were from scripture. There was certainly nothing in the composition or its execution, to excite devotional feelings, or to lead to devout exercises. These *singing* jargons were advertised for the amusement of the public, and the profit of professors; and strange as it may appear at this time, scarcely any species of exhibition was more numerously attended, or more munificently rewarded—a *proof*, at least, of the benevolent feelings of the public, and an anxiety to obtain what of music there was in the display. But that "day of small things" has passed, and thanks to the spirited and efficient exertions of a few individuals, "with music in their souls," and the co operations of those who would possess themselves of it, this *feeling* was seized and directed to a proper point; the energies of our young persons, instead of being wasted upon the flats and sharps of Law and Bellini, were engaged in the science of music; taste instead of being dissipated by exercising upon objects unworthy of pursuit, was cultivated by an acquaintance with the riches of the great masters of the art—riches, which to appreciate, there is necessary long cultivation; and to possess, vigilance and unsparing industry.

The extensive plans of utility proposed by the Musical Fund Society of this city, are worthy the feelings of gentlemen with whom they originated; and while provisions are made for the unfortunate "child of song," we see that daily the numbers of the friends to music is increased, and the love and knowledge of music promoted. Next to this is the St. Cecilia Society, which, if it has less comprehensive views than the more imposing association, is scarcely less efficient in giving a proper direction to musical talents, and cultivating the taste of amateurs. If the St. Cecilia Society does not impart the finish to the execution of the performer, which the latter society may boast of, it at least gives the power of understanding and admiring the music of the "mighty masters" to a far greater number; and initiates, into the captivating mysteries of the science, those who are hereafter to hold an elevated rank in music, and "to lap the soul in pleasure." The effect of these two societies upon the taste of our citizens has been truly wonderful, and though they are of course the result of musical taste, yet like the seed upon good ground, they have "brought forth an hundred fold." The consequence of this improvement of taste, is a general encouragement to those professors of music who possess the requisites of their art; and what is of greater importance, the almost total annihilation of that *hum drum* anthem-ing that once stood in the place of music with us. We do not count ourselves as having yet attained eminence in musical science, it is yet but the dawn; but it is breaking forth in unclouded majesty, and a few years will see our city holding that positive rank in musical excellence, which it now claims only in a comparitive degree.

MANUFACTURES.

Few circumstances, more directly intimate the permanency of our national institutions and the great advancements, than the extent of the manufactures in this country. No nation can hold an elevated station, nor indeed has any government gone beyond its infancy, without possessing the powers of producing a portion, and no inconsiderable portion of its own consumption. We speak not now to the mooted question of encouraging manufactures by especial protection, but to the fact, that with a certain degree of national growth, will necessarily arise certain manufactures. Many causes have conspired to increase and improve the manufactures of this country, and indeed to such an extent, that those who do not habitually notice their progress are occasionally startled with the exhibition of some products of the loom, the forge, &c. that they had supposed could not have resolved existence beyond the confines of Manchester, or the smoke of Birmingham and Sheffield.

The declension of foreign commerce, consequent upon the change of international policy in Europe, necessarily left in our seaports a considerable portion of unemployed capital; this furnished the sinews of extensive establishments, and the emigration of artists of different grades, from the suffering districts of Europe, enabled the enterprising of our country to produce articles of various manufactures, from domestic materials, to compete with the most refined of British production. Wherever the demand of the public, by regular consumption, has directed the attention of the manufacturer to particular objects, it has scarcely been found that American production suffered by a comparison in the market with those of Europe. In an especial manner, we may instance fine cloths and rich cut glass. These two articles have been produced in a degree of excellence truly astonishing, a proof, that as public consumption demands, other articles will be produced in an equal degree of perfection.

Our own state is, we believe, destined to take an important rank in the manufactures of the country; though a long neglect of natural advantages has interfered with the attainment of that high preeminence to which we might have attained; but the enterprising citizens of the west are now directing their energies to, and employing their capital in every species of profitable manufacture which distinguish the various cities of England. Pittsburgh, that has within a few years arisen to a most important rank, is at this moment progressing with a momentum increased rather than diminished by its former progress; and its immediate vicinity, which but yesterday presented forests or fields, dotted by here and there a solitary tenement, is now thickly populated, and rivalling in rapid growth the parent ground. Manufactures of every description in woollen cloth, the various fabrics of cotton, every article of cast iron, cutlery, fine cut glass, and all the varieties of the coarser material, together with the different articles that enter into the list of materials of domestic use; while steam-boats of the largest size are continually arriving at, and departing from their wharves, circulating along the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and conveying to the great commercial emporium of the south and west, New Orleans, all the surplus of these manufactures, and creating new demands. These facts vindicate a most healthful state of trade in the western portion of our state, and promise a rapid and continued increase.

In our own city, and its immediate vicinity, we find the same energies and similar results; and it would be contrary to every precedent to imagine, that success would not result to those who, under go regular demands, establish the means of supplies. It is impossible to refer any more than generally to the increased manufactures of our state; but we feel disposed to use some moments of leisure in collecting facts upon this subject, that will give our readers some distinct knowledge of the progress of manufactures and the arts in Pennsylvania and its immediate vicinity—facts that cannot, as we most heartily believe, fail in exciting their greatest astonishment.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 5.—Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Jefferson, Jr.'s Benefit.—*Secrets worth Knowing*, and *The Spanish Barber*. A tolerable good house.

Monday, May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Green's Benefit.—*The Manager in Distress*, *John Bull*, and *Old and Young*.—An excellent house. The latter piece exhibited the talents of the younger Miss Meatayer very advantageously; it has evidently been written for some such purpose.

Tuesday, May 8.—Mr. Heyl's Benefit.—*The Devil's Bridge*, and *Strings of Laurel*.—Rather a discouraging house. Mr. Heyl, as *Count Brisno*, acquitted himself with considerable credit; as for the other characters, as *Dramis* says, "*the less that is said on that subject the better.*" The farce was most horribly mangled by all parties concerned.

Wednesday, May 9.—Miss Warren's Benefit.—*Marian* and *The Magpie and the Maid*.—A well filled and fashionable house. The first piece was presented for the first time in 19 years, and we think we can safely say, should it be 19 years before it is again performed, (unless better done than this evening,) it would not be regretted by any one present. At one time the orchestra, assisted by one of the gentlemen singers, completely frustrated Miss Jefferson's efforts; in fact, with the exception of a few pleasant songs the whole piece was execrably bolched. The *Magpie and the Maid* went off much better—the characters, generally, were well supported.

Thursday, May 10.—Ticket night, *Simpson and Co.*—*Red Riding Hood*, and *Where shall I Dine*. The benches were abused so horribly as the entertainment.

Friday, May 11.—Mrs. J. Jefferson's Benefit.—*John Bull* and *No Song no Supper*.

Saturday, May 12.—Mr. Warren's Benefit, and the last night.—*A Cure for the Heart-Ache*, and *The Agreeable Surprise*.

The Theatre closes this evening, after an uncommonly successful campaign of more than 3 months; owing, beyond all doubt, to the numerous attractive *stars* brought forward during the season—for we will venture to say, never before was the Philadelphia company, taken collectively, so meagre. At the commencement of the winter we were led to believe, from the pretentious held forth, that it would be equal, if not superior, to what it ever had been—that it has not been so, we imagine no one will deny; and public disappointment has been greater from having been led to expect so much. We will make no further comments at present, presuming that our worthy Manager will have affairs more satisfactorily arranged next season—Should this, however, not be the case, it will not be very surprising if a considerable portion of the Liberal patronage of this city flows into another channel.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Knight's Benefit was to take place last evening at the Park Theatre—at which Theatre Miss Kelly is engaged, and is shortly to appear.

The Broadway Circus opened on Wednesday evening, under the management of Mr. Cowell.

The lease of the Charlton Garden Theatre, New York, was sold on Tuesday to Mr. Henry J. Megarey.

Mr. Macready is now performing at Albany.

The Editor of the National Advocate, in speaking of *Virginius*, says—"From the complexion of the newspapers it would appear that some difference of opinion exists among these worthy time-killing people called the critics, on the merits of Macready and Forrest. While much praise has been heaped upon each, by their respective friends, a small inkling to depreciate in the same ratio has also made its appearance. It is perhaps difficult to make a just comparison without entering too much into detail. Forrest is a young man without much experience, but great natural powers. Macready is a mature actor with great skill and all the advantages of a whole life in England. What relation they will hold to each other in three or five years will depend on the industry or carelessness of Forrest. It is conceded we believe that he *may* be superior to the other in time, but the quality is more than doubted as yet. A gentleman of matured taste in these matters, who has seen both the distinguished actors, mentioned a couple of points which struck us forcibly at the time. The picture and farewell scenes in Virginius he considers Macready's master pieces. They require the utmost degree of taste, delicacy and tenderness, and all these Macready accomplishes with extraordinary skill. Here Forrest fails to a considerable extent. This might be naturally expected in a young man who possesses, if we might term it, a fierceness of genius that fits him peculiarly for such passionate parts as require great physical exertion. We recommend to Mr. Forrest to study these scenes with much care. He can supply himself with valuable hints from Macready, but he must take care to copy like a man of genius, and not like a servile imitator.

The Buffalo, N. Y. company of Comedians lately opened with a new entertainment, called *The Death of Captain William Morgan*.

A new farce has been produced at the Boston Theatre, called,—*All at Boston, or Love and Laugh*.

Mr. Pelby, the manager of the New Theatre now erecting in Common-street, Boston, and which is to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in the Union, has offered *One Hundred Dollars* to the writer of the best poem, to be spoken on the opening of the new establishment. The piece to consist of not less than fifty, nor more than seventy lines. All contributions to be received on or before the first of August. The Federal Street Theatre closed on Friday evening. A part of the company are going to Providence, where Messrs. Clark and Charnock, are to be managers for the summer season.

The Charleston Theatre closes this week.

Mendoza, the son of the celebrated boxer, volunteered a *set to* in Tom and Jerry for the benefit of a friend at Charleston.

Mr. Simpson, of New York, and Mr. J. Cowell of this city, have purchased the Circus in Baltimore, and propose erecting on its site a large building suitable for Theatrical and equestrian performances.

Mr. Cooper's second Benefit, and last appearance at New-Orleans, took place on the evening of the 20th ult. He played William Tell, and the house was filled to overflowing.

James H. Caldwell, manager of the American Theatre in New-Orleans, was stabbed in the street, on the night of the 31st ult. by a young man named Lallande, a Frenchman, and said to be attached to the French Theatre, St. Louis-street. Mr. Caldwell (says the Providence Literary Cadet) is an able manager, one of the best light Comedians in the country, and would do honor to any Dramatic Company of the continent. He is an Englishman by birth, and was introduced to this country, by the late Mr. Holman, and made his first appearance in Charlestown, South Carolina, where he was for a while decidedly popular, and gained a host of friends, who treated him as the god of their Dramatic Idolatry. His line of business, was, according to his arrangements with Mr. Holman, secondary light Comedy, and secondary Tragedy, but taking advantage of his popularity, he refused, like too many of his profession, to abide by the terms of his engagement, and demanding first parts or nothing, was expelled from the Theatre. He now made an appeal to the public, and succeeding in working the play-going people up to a fever heat, he demanded to be reinstated in the Theatre, and required first parts, which being denied him, a riot was the consequence, and the interior of the Theatre was demolished. Mr. Holman, finding that he would be obliged to break up his establishment, allowed Mr. Caldwell to appear for one night, immediately after the Theatre had been repaired, on which occasion, he appeared for the first time, in the character of Hamlet, to a crowded audience; and never was the Danish Prince more inhumanly murdered than he was on this occasion. After this, Mr. Caldwell took the management of the New-Orleans, Nashville and Huntsville Theatres, where we now find him.

Drury Lane.—A very amusing gentleman disported himself here on Monday evening, in the character of Othello, which he performed in a manner truly original; such an extraordinary exhibition not having taken place, we can answer for it, since the days of father Thespis. The unlucky Moor was performed literally like a mumbling mouse; and the play, from his first scene to the conclusion, proceeded amidst shouts of laughter and derision. The name of this hero is Smith, and he is said to be the son of a British admiral. The sum which he paid the lessee, for liberty to enact the Moor, was 150 pounds, according to the terms of his engagement with Mr. Price. They were, 100 pounds for permission to play, and if the receipts, including that sum, did not amount to 300 pounds, the deficiency was to make up the deficiency. The mother of the young Hero was in the boxes, and was very vehement in the plaudits she bestowed upon her son.

At the sale of some shares in Drury Lane Theatre, it was stated that before Mr. Price, the present lessee, took the theatre, there were bond debts to the amount of no less than 36,000 pounds; that amount was now reduced to less than 16,000 pounds; and in the course of two years it was quite certain that the theatre would be entirely out of debt, and the share holders receive a dividend. The amount of property belonging to the theatre was at present about 300,000 pounds.

Mr. Hackett made his first appearance at the Covent Garden Theatre on the 6th of April.

A new farce was recently brought out at Drury Lane Theatre, called, "Comfortable Lodgings." The dialogue was full of puns. Its success was doubtful.

The following is a programme of the intended procession at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 23d of April, to celebrate the birth-day of Shakspeare: The Royal Standard of England—full military band—St. George on horseback, in armour, and bearing the ancient sword now remaining in the corporation armoury, which has been used for similar purposes since the period of Edward the Third—St. George's banner, borne by his Esquire, also on horseback—the Banner of the Borough—Melpomene, the Tragic Muse, in a car, drawn by four horses—King Lear; Edgar (as Mad Tom;) Richard the Third; Prince of Wales—Macbeth; three Witches surrounding the Burning Cauldron, with the muse; Banquo (as Ghost.)—Falconbridge, Cardinal (in *King John*.)—Othello Iago.—Hamlet; Ghost; Grave Diggers; with the song.—Romeo, Juliet, Friar Lawrence. Banner of Shakspeare's Arms.—Thalia, the Comic Muse, in a car drawn by four satyrs.—Caliban, Trincalo, Ariel, Prospero, Shepherd, Autolicus (in the *Winter's Tale*.) Audrey, Touchstone, Oberon, King; Titania, Queen (in a car, drawn by Puck and fairies,) Bottom, with the head of an ass.—Shylock; Portia, (as Dr. of Laws.)—Sir John Falstaff, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Page.—Henry the Fifth, Pistol.—Union Flag.—Band.—The Committee of the Shakspearian Club, two abreast.—The Bailiff of the Club.—Members two abreast.—Bearers announcing their respective plays to be borne by youths in fancy dresses.

STAMMERING.

Miss Nash, a pupil of Mrs. Leigh, has established herself in this city, for the cure of stammering. The National Gazette gives the following testimonial in favour of her system:—"She effected a cure in the instance of a daughter of one of our personal friends, with whom all the ordinary methods had been tried in vain, which has impressed us with a very favourable opinion of her skill and kind assiduity."

In Connecticut the fund for the perpetual support and encouragement of common schools in that state, amounts to more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars, from which an annual income of more than 72000 dollars is derived.

Gov. Shulze has been pleased to remit that portion of the penalty which was inflicted on certain Lottery Brokers in this city, for having sold Foreign Lottery Tickets.

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, bushel,	$1 50 a 1,75
BEEF, Mess, bbl.	10,00 a 10,50
Prime,	9 0 a —
Cargo,	5 0 a 7
FLAX, per lb.	11 a 12
FLOUR, superfine, bbl.	5 0 a —
Rye,	3,50 a 3,75
Cornmeal, bbl.	14 0 a —
FLAXSEED, bushel,	1,15 a 1,20
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	98 a 1,06
Corn, Penn.	58 a 60
Rye,	80 a 85
Oats,	37 a 40
Barley,	90 1,00
HAMS, Jersey, lb.	9 a 11
HOPS, first sort, lb.	17 1-2 a 18
LARD, No. 1,	8 a 10
PORK, Jersey, Mess,	12 a —
Prime,	9 a 10
Cargo,	7,50 a 8 0
PLASTER PARIS, ton,	4 0 a 5 0
RAGS, Foreign, lb.	5 a 5 1-2
Country,	4 a 7
Fine Linen,	10 a 12
SEEDS, Clover, bush.	6 0 a —
Herd-grass,	60 a —
Timothy do.	2,50 a —
TOBACCO, Kentucky, lb.	4 a 6 1-2
Virginia,	8 a 16
WOOL, Merino, lb.	35 a 40

THEATRE.

Mr. Warren's Benefit, and last Night of the season.

THIS EVENING, May 12,
Will be presented, the favourite Comedy, of
A Cure for the Heart-Ache.

Jesse Oatland,	Miss Warren.
Young Rapid,	Mr. Wood.
Old Rapid,	Mr. Warren.
Frank Oatland,	Mr. Jefferson.

After which the Opera of the
AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

Lingo,	Mr. Jefferson.
Cowslip, (her 5th appearance)	Miss E. Jefferson.

PILESGROVE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to accommodate children with Board and Tuition, (during the summer season,) at Twenty Dollars per quarter; and being in a pleasant and healthy village, he invites citizens to accept his offer.

JACOB BORTON,
Teacher of Pilesgrove School, in the village of Woodstown, Salem County, N. J.
4th mo. 12th, 1827—3t*

WANTED,

TWO Apprentices to the Millwrighting Business—Lads about 17 years of age, who are used to work, will be preferred.—Apply to
SULLIVAN HILL, Lancaster Turnpike Road,
1 1-4 miles from the Permanent Bridge.
May 12—3t*

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the Petition of ANN McGUIGAN, formerly Ann Mellon, and after verdict, the Court of Common Pleas of this County, on Saturday, the 28th of April, 1827, decreed a divorce of the said Ann, from the bed and board of her husband, Felix McGuigan.
May 12—3t*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 7th of April, a bound boy named SAMUEL STEURETTE, 12 years of age, 5 feet 0 inches high, ruddy complexion.—Had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, striped vest, light cassimere pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said runaway and brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.
WILLIAM HENRY.
Upper Merion, April 18th, 1827—3t*

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends, that with a view to extend his Manufactory, and be able to supply more promptly the demand with which he is honoured, he has removed to
NO. 144 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
where he has now for sale, a few Vertical and Horizontal Piano Fortes, of superior tone and workmanship, and will have it in his power to execute the orders he receives, with as much promptitude as is consistent with a due regard to the perfect finish of the Instruments.
May 12—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at 87½ per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 11, 1827—tf

"Tales for Leisure Hours."
BY ALCANZOR.

To consist of 120 pages or upwards, 12mo. Price in binding 75 cents, or in boards 50 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this work will be received by Carey, Lea & Carey, S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets; A. R. Poole, 86 Chesnut street; J. Mortimer, 74 South Second street; R. Small, 165 Chesnut street near Fifth; D. Clark, 118 North Fourth street; and at this Office. May 12—tf

EVAN C. SMITH,
Teacher of the Grove School, Haddonfield, N. J.

PROPOSES to take eight boys, to be instructed in the elementary branches of a useful and polite English education; comprising writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and elocution, at thirty dollars per quarter; one half in advance for board, washing and tuition. Stationary supplied at the usual price. Reference may be had by applying to Mr. John Owen, Teacher, No. 131 Lombard street, to Mr. Lemoit, teacher of elocution, or to Mr. George Burnett, 6th street, near Prune, Philadelphia.
May 12—6t*

A DESIRABLE RETREAT,
FROM CITY TUMULT.

THAT pleasant and healthful situation in Germantown, late the residence of Dr. Blair, 6 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, for Sale or to Rent. The house contains 20 rooms, and would accommodate two families, or make a fine boarding establishment. The house, pasture and garden, containing about one acre, would be rented for only $300 a year. Enquire of C. Peirce, adjoining the premises. The farm, containing between 40 and 50 acres, attached to the above, would be sold with the house, or exchanged for city property. May 12—3t*

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

THE Performing Members, both Vocal and Instrumental, will please to take notice, that a general rehearsal will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst. The LAST CONCERT, for the season, will take place on Wednesday the 16th inst.
May 12—2t BENJ. W. CLARK, Secretary.

RICHARD SPRAGG, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the store No. 41 South Fourth near Walnut, where he will receive all kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture for public or private sale. Furniture likewise bought and sold on Commission; and hopes by a strict attention to business to have a share of public patronage.

N. B. R. S. being appointed agent for the sale of Mr. Nye's valuable Patents begs leave to state that he has it constantly at the above establishment, wholesale and retail, where certificates of cures by the above can be obtained. april 21—tf

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. JOHN T. TITTERMARY, to Miss MARIA, daughter of the late George Hamilton, all of this city.

On the evening of the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, to Miss MARY FRY, all of this city.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. T. Dunn, D. D. Mr. RICHARD COOPER, of the city of New York, (formerly of this city) to Miss ELIZABETH SPEAR, of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House, on Third Day, the 1st inst. Mr. OLIVER PARLEY, of Newhope, to RACHEL RANDOLPH, daughter of Edward Randolph, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. ARRON BOMBACH, of Harrisburg, Pa., to Miss MARIA, only daughter of the late Joseph Lloyd, Esq. of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. CHARLES V. HAGNER, to Miss SUSANNAH HUNTING.

On Thursday, 3d inst. by Rev. John Hutchinson, of Millintown, Pa. Rev. JAMES H. STUART, of Philadelphia, to MARGARET S. daughter of Benjamin Law, Esq. of the former place.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. P. Wolle, Mr. HENRY NAGLE, to Miss CAROLINE ARMSTRONG, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. P. Wolle, Mr. JOHN HURST, to Miss SUSANNA KELLER, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, AMMON DOWTY, to Miss PHEBE SHERWOOD, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. F. W. STEINBRENNER, merchant, of New York, to Miss ANNETTE DAMMAN, daughter of Mr. Godfrey Weber, of this city.

On the 8th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JOHN C. CRESSON, to LETITIA L. the eldest daughter of Charles Massey, merchant, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 19th ult. at New-Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Hull, EDWARD RAWLE, Esq. to Miss APPOLINA S. C. SAUL, daughter of Joseph Saul, Esq.

On the 10th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JAMES M'FADDEN, Jr. of Chester County, Pa. to Miss HANNAH K. BETTS, daughter of Mr. Samuel C. Betts, of this city.

At Friends' Meeting house, Keys' Alley, on the 8th inst. HORATIO C. WOOD, of Greenwich, N. J. to ELIZABETH H. eldest daughter of John Bacon, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th of March, by Michael Freytag, Esq. Mr. PHILIP N. G. DUCOMB, to Mrs. HENRIETTA PATTON, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. JAMES ENEU, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MARBLE, widow of the late Joseph Marble, both of the district of Southwark, county of Philadelphia.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Dr. CHARLES H. ROHR, to Miss LOUISA A. daughter of Mr. Jesse Williams, of Philadelphia.

On the 21st of April, by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS S. PRESTON, to Miss ELIZA MANN, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. DAVID CORLISS, to Miss MARY ANN BROCK all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday, the 25th of April, by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Mr. GEORGE W. HARVEY, to Miss ANN CURRY, all of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH NAYL, relict of the late John Nayl. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 465 South Front street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On Monday morning, JOHN R. BRINTON, Esq. in the 55th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, aged 2 years and 2 months, GEORGE L. youngest son of Geo. L. Eyre.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 1st of May, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH TELFAIR, late of South Carolina, in the 77th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 7th inst. at the house of Samuel Craig, No. 74 South Front street, Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN W. SMITH, Merchant of Elizabethtown, South Carolina.

On Monday evening, the 7th inst. Mr. JACOB LENTZ, in the 69th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. MARY TOLAND, wife of Henry Toland, Esq.

On the 2d of May, at Batavia, Genesee county, state of New-York, Mr. JACOB S. OTTO, resident Agent of the Holland Land Company, and formerly merchant of this place.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	32	28	60
New-York,	46	27	73
Baltimore,	14	17	31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Florian, Harrison, 6 days, Charleston, mdze.
Brig Franklin, Kay, 20 days, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Decatur, Campbell, 9 days, Matanzas, coffee and sugar.
—— Frances, Croft, 6 days, Savannah, cotton.
—— Harp, Shankland, 20 days, Trinidad, Cuba, molasses, &c.
—— Oregon, Brown, 26 days, New Orleans, cotton and tobacco.
Schr. Waterloo, Dennis, 4 days, New York, mdze.
—— Eclipse, Daizey, 7 days, Snow hill, mdze.
—— Caroline, Daizey, 7 days, Washington, N. C. cotton, &c.
—— Tom, Wharton, 5 days, Norfolk, mdze.
—— Hiram, Brooke, 3 days, Petersburgh, cotton.
—— Gen. Marion, Sindy, 2 days, Cherrystone, cotton and oats.
—— Post Boy, Baker, 5 days, New York, ballast.
—— Pilot, Gibbs, 8 days, Washington, N. C. lumber and tar.
—— Fox, Bernard, 4 days, Richmond, tobacco.
—— Cumberland, Wheaton, 4 days, Richmond, mdze.
—— Hetta, Franklin, Gibbs, 3 days, New Bedford, mdze.
—— New York, Snow, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Waterloo, Dennison, 4 days, New York, mdze.
—— Charles, Coquin, 18 days, Fernandina de Xagua, mdze.
—— Joseph Johnson, Tunnel, 3 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— George Johnson, 3 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Comet, Hutchens, 3 days, Suffolk, shingles.
—— Clarissa, Soule, 20 days, Mobile, mdze.
—— Leaper, Snow, 50 hours, New York, mdze.
—— Maria, Babson, 3 days, Hartford, mdze.
—— James Monroe, Morris, 4 days, Snowhill, grain.
—— Hamlet, Hutchinson, 24 days, Carthagena, fustic.
—— Whale, Dickens, 6 days, New-London, oil.
—— Carroll, Olmstead, 2 days, New-York, iron ore.
—— Decatur, Wilson, 3 days, Cherrystone, cotton.
—— Hope, Lockwood, 4 days, Norfolk, lumber.
—— Maria, Babson, 3 days, Hartford, lumber.
Sloop Friendship, Teal, 3 days, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Fame, Hopkins, 5 days, Snowhill, mdze.
—— Good Hope, Allen, Mobile, 21 days, cotton.
—— Constitution, Somers, 3 days, Richmond, coal.
—— James & David Morris, 6 days, Wilmington, N. C. lumber and cotton.
—— Lady Adams, Webb, 45 hours, New York, mdze.
—— Reaper, Crowell, 3 days, New-York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ship Ohio, Garwin, New Orleans: Pacific, Wooten, Madras and Calcutta; Ruth & Mary, Tubbs, Hamburg: John & Edward, Hoyt, New York.

Brigs Lehigh, Willis, Hamburg: American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba: Jon. Decatur, Frisbie, New York: Benj. Franklin, Wing, Boston: Acorn, House, Boston: Mary & Susan, Poole, Boston: Francis Croft, Savannah.

Schrs. Gen. Starke, Baker, Halifax: Cerne, Sears, Halifax: Georgetown, Dennison, New York: Experiment, Cassin, Baltimore: Fair Play, Scott, Wilmington, N. C.: New York, Franks, Norfolk: Mount Vernon, Ireland, Baltimore: Three Sisters, Williams, Boston: Forest, Deane, Boston: Domestic, Hall, Providence: Neptune, Crowell, Norfolk: Olive Branch, Smith, Havana.

Sloop Constitution, Teal, Alexandria.

WILLIAM E. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102 1-2 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (South side.)

A GENERAL assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, always on hand. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Attendance at all hours.—Circumstances to be consulted.
May 12—6m

KING
NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S
POWDER,
To Shave the LADIES, without a Razor.

Prepared and sold by Dr. GOURAUD, the Ladies' Dentist, at his office,

No. 127 S. Third Street, next door to the corner of Spruce.

This valuable Powder, taken its origin from the analysis formed by the Alkanders, on the smallest and coarsest hair on the royal kingdom of Babylon, viz. Daniel chapter iv. ver. 33. "While he stood was in the hands became, there fell a voice from heaven, saying, O king Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken; the kingdom is departed from thee.

Ver. 32. "And they shall drive thee from men, and thy dwellings shall be with the beasts of the field; they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and seven times shall pass over thee, until thou know that the Most High rules in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will.

Ver. 33. "The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar; and he was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."

Toward the great King's conscience, in Babylon there Scripture of the kingdom by means of the East, their master, then in the shape of a beast, with the body of some magicians, the astrologers, the Chaldeans, and the soothsayers, invented this powerful Powder; by which, with the assistance of an eminent surgeon, we have found out the body of his majesty; who, in the space of a few minutes, was shaved and hairs made bare.

When been said, that directions for making this most valuable Powder, was found in a golden box among the ruins of ancient Babylon, by the Viscount de Chateaubriand, in his travels in Asia, and in 1815 delivered above got into papers, when Buonaparte returned from the island of Elba, and has hitherto been kept a secret, with the name

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—The inclosed is a true copy of a letter, written by a young gentleman of this place to a lady, with whom (as may be supposed by the manner in which he has expressed himself,) he was violently in love.

SYNTAX.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1826.

Dear Mary,

I now for the first time throw off my timidity so natural for maids like ours, and venture to disclose, by my pen, that which would never have been disclosed by my lips; but, like a timid wretch, who is first petitioning for a favour, I scarce know what to say—my pen trembles; in short, I'm a fool.—But, dearest Mary, you must, you will surely pardon this disclosure of my love—the word is spoke—and I have to rest alone on your friendship for support. Ours is no common passion, but the pure and bright flame which lasts till death. Dear Mary, you surely will not think me bold—yet bold is he, indeed, who would venture to approach with other thoughts than friendship—cold word to me—I have said "our love"—will you seal them with a —— tal then I'm not myself; therefore haste, dear Mary, and give consent. I will there confess my love to your father, &c. I am your affectionate and loving until death,

G.

Having accidentally to fall into the hands of a third person, the following stanza was immediately written on the back with a pencil, extempore:—

Dear Mary, now for the first time
I impudent have grown,
And venture in this doggrel rhyme
My modest love to own.

I'm such a timid wretch, my lips
This love could ne'er disclose;
So in the ink, my pen I dip,
And thus poor forth my woes.

My pen doth tremble in my hand,
I'm any thing but cool,
I shake so, I can hardly stand,
In short, I am a fool.

My "dearest Mary," pardon me,
You shall, you will, you must;
Or else my body you shall see
Consigned to silent dust.

I've sudden grown so dull and sad,
So peevish melancholy,
And much I fear that I'll grow mad
For you, my dearest Molly.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs Editors,

A reader of the "Post" is desirous to be informed, through the medium of your useful paper, what was *the whole value of the articles tendered* in Penn's treaty with the Indians for the land, (given in exchange,) and the value at the present day? commencing at "Duck Creek, and extending along the Delaware as far as Bristol," and "towards the setting sun as far as a man can ride on a horse in two days;" this distance, or how far westward, is also requested. As the subject has perhaps never appeared in print, or at least has never come under the notice of the writer, it will gratify his curiosity, as well as perhaps many others who have never before given it a thought, and oblige, very respectfully,

A READER.

April 29th, 1827.

HOPE—is the solution to the Enigma in our last paper.

Solution to the problem published in the Saturday Evening Post of February 3d.

Let x = A's price per lb.
then will $x + .5$ = B's do. do.
then $\frac{300}{x}$ = A's quantity.
and $\frac{300}{x+.5}$ = B's do.
But 200 = the sum of the quantities.
viz: $200 = \frac{300}{x+.5} + \frac{300}{x}$
$200\,x^2 + 100\,x = 300\,x + 300 + \frac{150}{x} = 600\,x + \frac{150}{x}$
$200\,x^2 - 500\,x = 150$
$x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{3}{4}$
$x^2 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{25}{16} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{25}{16} = \frac{37}{16}$
$x - \frac{5}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{37}{16}}$
$x = \frac{5}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{37}{16}} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{37} = \$2.7706905$
= A's price per lb.
then $x - .5 = \$2.2706905$ = B's price per lb.
lbs.
300 ÷ by A's price = 108.3762 = A's quantity of indigo.
300 ÷ by B's do. = 91.7237 = B's do. do.

lb 199.9999

Me——

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XVI.

Botanic Name } HEDERA HELIX,
English Name } *True Ivy*,
French Name } *Lierre*.

This evergreen creeper has been celebrated by the Poets of yore. It has always been a favourite ornament of tunnels, sides of houses, and trees. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and has been introduced in America by the Germans, &c.

It grows like a vine, covering gradually the whole body of large trees, or the whole side of a house, by means of its foliage and clasping suckers. But its growth is very slow, being almost eternal like the olive tree, or lasting several centuries. The wood is therefore very hard.

Hedera is the old Latin name, and helix applies to its convolutions. This is the true Ivy. Every other vine bearing that name is falsely called.

It forms a peculiar natural tribe of plants, the HEDERACEÆ, along with *Cornus*, &c. And in the Linnean System it belongs to *Pentandria*.

The blossoms are not very conspicuous, and the clusters of black berries succeeding them are not very ornamental; but the permanent glossy, deep green foliage adorn both summer and winter. No other large vine has this advantage. These leaves are crowded, petiolated, drooping gracefully, glossy, entire acute, and variable in shape: some are oval and undivided, others cordate, others with a lateral lobe, while many are trilobe. This diversity is peculiar to this vine.

The blossoms grow in umbels or clusters upon long peduncules, they are small whitish, with five petals, the germen is inferior with one style, and bears the five stamina: clusters of round black berries follow the blossoms.

It has long been the emblem of sincere FRIENDSHIP and CONSTANCY under all vicissitudes.

BOTANICAL QUESTION.

Are all plants the result of the germination of a seed or virgin earth and vegetable mould? It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon that the earth when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet or more produces all sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary, is that the new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country.—It is natural to ask, whence came these plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of these new plants were contained in the several kinds of the earth? But could all those seeds, which have been perhaps above three thousand years under ground, without having been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of generation? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we should see sometime afterwards clover and vetches growing there, though those two plants had never before been seen on these two places. Shall we believe that the seeds of the clover and vetches were in the ground and only waited for a stimulous to germinate? But how did it come there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover; it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even should we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth may contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Friesland, where wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat marshes. *Bulletin Universal des Sciences.*

THE LION IN THE DESERT.

A part of the country between Tunis and Tripoli [in Africa] cannot be passed without great danger on account of the wild beasts, who frequently attack travellers. A Sicilian physician who performed his journey with his wife and two children, describes its horrors in very strong terms. He joined a caravan of some thousand persons, which is the only method of travelling the desert in safety. They passed a gloomy and unpenetrable forest, where the repeated howlings of the wild beasts, attracted by the cattle accompanying the caravan, increased as it drew near their horrible dens. Sometimes the caravan was constrained to remain several days near these woods to avoid the approaching hurricanes. No sooner were the tents fixed and the caravan became stationary, than a peculiar noise in the forest announced that wild beasts were assembling on the borders, waiting for a favorable opportunity to rush out and seize their prey.—The dreadful roar of the lion was not heard during the day time, but when darkness came on continued murmurs announced him and his voice becoming louder and louder, broke like peals of thunder on the stillness of the night. The panther and the tiger were seen early in the evening to make circuits round the caravan coming nearer and nearer. In the centre were placed the tents with the women and children and flocks; the cattle were arranged next, and the camels, horses, and dogs outside. Fires forming an uninterrupted circle round the whole were kept constantly blazing during the night. On the least abatement of these fires the lions were instantly heard coming closer to the caravan. On hearing their roaring, the sheep and lambs shook as if in an ague; the horses were covered with perspiration from terror; the cries of the cattle were distressing; the dogs assembled together and with united howlings, seemed to endeavor to drive away the savage devourers, who were only deterred by a fresh blaze of fire. Twice during his journey the lion was seen to carry off his prey, each time a sheep, to the terror of the spectators, who had recourse to their fire arms but were unable to prevent him. Sheep are the favorite food of the lion; happily therefore for the caravan, though he passed through their horses and camels, and was in the midst of their tents, he was satisfied with a victim from their flock.

ORIGIN OF SEALS.

The seals of deeds, those important etiquettes which give validity and effect to the parchment, were in the beginning cyphers, cut for the use of those who could not write their names, or badges of cognizance to identify the unlettered individual, the prototypes of coats of arms which were but hieroglyphics standing in the place of cyphers, such as the North American savages still employ for the same purpose. The placing both seal and signature to a deed is the consequence of that tendency to surplusage which is the besetting sin of lawyers.

THE LAWYER AND THE WITNESS.

At a late court held in a neighbouring county, in New Jersey, a prosecution was trying against a preacher for assault and battery upon a young man, who was previously prosecuted by the preacher for having disturbed their religious meetings. In the course of the trial it appeared that at the time the alleged disturbance took place, the preacher laid hold of the young man, and shook him pretty roughly, which was the assault complained of. The gentleman of the law, concerned in the cause, seemed very anxious to know the extent and severity, &c. of this same shaking, and interrogated the witness as to this matter a long time. One of the witnesses, a stout atheletic man was asked, "How did he shake him? Did he shake him hard? How hard did he shake him?" &c. and not having satisfied Mr. H. one of the counsel, as to the extent, &c. Mr. H. again pressed the matter by saying, "Well, now, can't you tell me how he shook him, and in what way he did it?" The witness thereupon laid hold of the counsel by the collar, "suiting the action to the word and the word to the action," and having given him some half dozen most terrible shakes, observed very coolly, "He shook him that way sir," to the no small amusement of the judges, spectators, &c. who were convulsed with laughter.

Lord Chesterfield, in the latter part of his life, called upon Mrs. Ann Pitt, the sister of the great minister of that name, and complained very much of his bad health, and his incapacity of exerting his mind. 'I fear,' said he, 'that I am growing an old woman.' 'I am glad of it, my Lord,' replied the lady, 'I was afraid that you were growing an old man, which you know is a much worse thing.'

CONTEMPTIBLE AND CONTEMPTUOUS.

Porson had once exasperated a disputant by the dryness of his sarcasm. The petulant opponent at length addressed the professor thus: "Mr. Porson, I beg leave to tell you, sir, that my opinion of you is perfectly contemptible." Porson replied. "I never knew an opinion of yours, sir, which was *not* contemptible."

WHO IS A YANKEE?

Let a man north of New York visit that city, and they call him a Yankee, to distinguish him from a New Yorker. Let a man from New York visit Philadelphia, and he will be called a Yankee, to distinguish him from a Philadelphian. Let a man from Philadelphia go no further south than Baltimore, and he will be nicknamed Yankee, to distinguish him from a Baltimorean. Let a man from the north of the Potomac visit Virginia, and he is immediately dubbed with the title of Yankee, to distinguish him from a pure Virginian. Let a man from Virginia visit Charleston, and he is supposed to have strong claims to the appellation of Yankee. Let a man from Charleston visit New Orleans, and there are ten chances to one he will get the nickname of Yankee. Let any man from any part of Jonathan's dominions visit the Kingdom of John Bull, and he will forthwith receive the appellation of Yankee. The rule observed in this country is, that the man who receives that name must come from some part north of him who gives it. To compensate us for giving each other nicknames, John Bull "lumps us all together," and calls us all Yankees.

TO THE

AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by Swaim, the vender of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this also, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints. Mr. Swaim wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I have been acquainted with the ☞ ORIGINAL RECIPE, FROM WHICH SWAIM MANUFACTURES HIS MEDICINE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS USED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail: this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swaim's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, I should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swaim, on one occasion, when a lady personally waited on him, to purchase his *Panacea*, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase *nine* for *half* the money, advise her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not *genuine*. *Thousands* of persons, who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out in this assertion. ☞ THAT "PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIM'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED EFFICACIOUS, WITH PERFECT SECURITY AND FREEDOM. AND I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT *MY* MEDICINE *AND HIS* ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY MERCURIAL PREPARATION.

JOHN A. PARKER.

VEGETABLE
RENOVATING
PANACEA.

Carefully prepared from the original receipt, and warranted equal to any now in use

FOR THE CURE OF

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SCROFULA, OR
KING'S EVIL,
MERCURIAL DISEASE,
TUMOURS,
PUTRID SORE THROAT,
TETTER,
ULCERS, *&c. &c.*

It is particularly beneficial in *Rheumatism*, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of *Consumption*, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in *Syphilitic* and *Mercurial Diseases*.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative, and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe,

By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has *radically* cured of various *confirmed* diseases, accompany each bottle.

PRICE $2 PER BOTTLE.
$20 PER DOZEN.

☞ Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians

VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA,
May be had of the following Druggists.

JOHN HART & SON, *No. 18 South Second st.*
EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, *corner of Sixth and Market streets.*
THOMAS OLIVER, *N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets.*
P. WILLIAMSON, *N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets.*
SAMUEL PAXSON & SONS, *Trenton, N. J.*
Dr. J. B. LORING, *corner of Fulton and Gold streets, N. Y.*
P. DICKEY, *corner of Lispenard street and Broadway, N. Y.*
J. RABINEAU, *corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, N. Y.*
SAMUEL CLEMENT, *Salem, N. J.*
J. P. MORTON, *Louisville, Ky.*
EBENEZER WIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*
C. S. CARTER, *Providence, R. I.*
Dr. M. MONSERRATT, *Baltimore.*
THOMAS LUMPKIN, Esq. P. M. *King and Queen Court House, Va.*

ONLY $2 A BOTTLE.

REMEMBER!—"PARKER'S PANACEA," equal to Swaim's, or any other, and One Dollar cheaper.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to

JOHN A. PARKER,

To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Institution

FOR correcting Impediments of Speech upon Mr Leigh's System, No. 103 NORTH FRONT ST.
march 24—3t

For Sale Cheap—for Cash.

TWO excellent Iron Presses, one Imperial, and the other Super-Royal size—besides several founts of Type suitable for a small Printing Office. Apply at this Office, where every information will be given and the articles shown.
april 21—tf

To Book Binders, Copper Plate Printers, &c.

TO rent two or three Rooms in a central situation for business, with very good light. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 114 Chesnut street.
april 21—tf

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,

No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brunze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Rose, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
oct. 21—tf

GEORGE W. FARR,

WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,

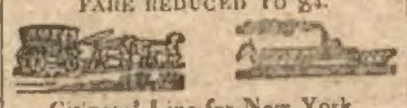
No. 200 MARKET STREET,

Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, citron, claret, brown, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Vests, Lewis, Hick & Henry manufacture. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Marseilles, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenett, Valencia, figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One Years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

FARE REDUCED TO $4.



Citizens' Line for New York,

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

Via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage, in conjunction with the steam boats PENNSYLVANIA and CONGRESS.

THE steam boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take Coach from Bordentown to Washington, 24 miles, and there take the steam boat CONGRESS, Capt. Degrew, and arrive in New York early the same afternoon.

Fare through only $4.

For seats, apply at the steam boat Office, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front, or at the Captain, on board of the boat, at Arch street Wharf.

☞ All baggage at the risque of its owners.

N. B. Coaches will be in waiting on the arrival of the Boat at Bristol to take passengers to Trenton, and return again in time to take the boat to Philadelphia.
march 24—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by reference to all of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 100, SPRUCE STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, where application can be made either by letter, or personally.
march 10—tm

The Family Tea Warehouse.

WILLIAM YATES,

At John Field's old stand No. 74 1-2 South 2d street,

HAS opened a retail Tea warehouse, for supplying of families with the best teas at reasonable prices.

Superior Hyson, Chulan and fine Black Teas. Liberal allowance to tavern keepers and those who buy to sell again.
April 21—tf

Canton Crape Shawls, &c. &c.

JUST received by the Subscriber, a beautiful assortment of plain and small bordered white Canton Crape Shawls, 4-4 and 5-4 plain white and coloured Crape Scarfs, Canton Crapes and Robe Dresses, men's long and short unbleached, mist and white cotton Shooting, women's white and black cotton and silk Hose, Sarcenets, Brilliants, fine twilled black Bombazetts and Everlastings, (for contest,) Vestings, &c. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

THOMAS RHOADS,

No. 44 North Second street, between Market and Arch.

ASSIGNMENT.

WHEREAS ISAAC C. ABBOTT, of Centerville, in the county of Salem, hath this day executed a deed of assignment to the subscriber, of all his estate, real, personal and mixt, for the equal benefit of his creditors; now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said Isaac C. Abbott, that they present their claims to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, on or before the 11th day of October next ensuing, or they will be barred from receiving a dividend of the estate of the said assignor.

ISAAC JOHNSON,
Assignee.

Dated April 12th, 1827.
april 28—6t

DR. MEAD'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs constituting *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*.

This medicine is the invention of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duties he owes to society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. These Pills have been several years in the hand of the public, and the rapidly increasing sales, and numerous certificates in their favor bear ample testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. They operate mildly though effectually, and require no unusual attention to diet, nor is there any danger to be apprehended from cold, as they are entirely free from mercury in any form whatever.

Sold in New York by O. & W. Hall, 142 Pearl street, who are sole agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by Smith & Pownall, corner of Market and Third sts; Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Samuel P. Griffiths, Jr. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; H. Troth & Co. No. 252 Market street; in Baltimore, by Henry Price and William Butler, Market st. and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
april 28—tf

Page's Patent Medal Stove.

THE Patent Right for sale for any of the States exclusively, except Pennsylvania.

The stove is the best hitherto known for burning Anthracite Coal for culinary purposes, that will bake, roast and boil three pots of any size at the same time, without burning or creating any steam or smell whatever.

To be seen at the Inventor's

JOSEPH PAGE,

april 28—3t No. 119, Filbert street near Eleventh.

SCYTHES & SICKLES.

BARTLETT, PASSMORE & WALL'S Cast Steel SCYTHES
HARRIS'S (S. H.) Grass and Grain SCYTHES,
STEVENAAAK SCYTHES,
KERLIN'S Shear Steel Pennsylvania and Jersey SICKLES,
RHOADS' Darby and Minnicket Scythe STONES,
GOODYEAR'S Spring Steel Hay and Manure FORKS,
Rakes, Scythe Snaeds, &c.

For sale by the Subscribers at their general Ironmongery Store, No. 37 MARKET STREET.

SHIPLEY & BARTRAM.
april 21—tf

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOHN M. LYNN, M. D. deceased, or to the firm of John & Samuel M. Lynn, are hereby requested to present their accounts, duly attested, to Richard Twells, Point-no-Point, and those having claims against the same, will apply to the Subscriber, No. 140 North Fourth street.

SAMUEL M. LYNN, Executor.
april 21—6t*

TURTLE SOUP,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will commence on the first of May, for all the season, on the days above mentioned, making TURTLE SOUP. He informs those who may favor him with their custom, that nothing shall be spared to have the best Turtles the market can afford.

N. B. Families may be supplied by calling at his Oyster Cellar, at the hours above mentioned, No. 103 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ CLAM SOUP on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LOUIS GOUBOUT.
april 28—tf

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH BEAKIM.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
april 21—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a Second Hand WASHINGTON PRESS, super Royal Size. Has been used but little, and is in complete order—terms, very low for cash.

ALSO—About 180 lbs. PICA GREEK, Rosebloom's Cast, has only been used to print 350 copies of a pamphlet of 40 pages—price very low.

ALSO—100 lbs. PEARL TYPE, mostly Rosebloom's Cast, has been used only in Stereotyping—will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers—very low.

ALSO—220 lbs. LONG PRIMER, White's No. 3.

A very extensive and beautiful assortment of JOB TYPE and Borders of all descriptions, &c.

An assortment of Mather's PRINTING INK.

Apply at J. HOWE'S

Stereotype Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

Applications by mail must be post paid.
march 17—tf

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

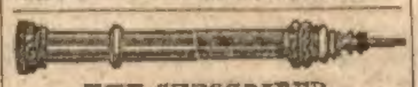
THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs no other recommendation than a fair trial. Parents have repeatedly restored me, that great numbers of worms have been removed, and the lives of their children preserved by the use of it.—As I am desirous of maintaining the reputation of this very useful medicine, its composition has been particularly attended to. The incredible number of Worms it expels, and the facility with which it restores children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, bespeak its high character and intrinsic value, as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known to restore many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.

For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the Skin.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other ointments without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.

PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
Oct. 7—tf No. 320, Market-street.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c.

ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,

No. 11, Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand.
march 3—6m

EVAN C. SMITH

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he proposes to take eight boys, to be instructed in the elementary branches of a useful and polite English education; comprising writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and elocution, at thirty dollars per quarter, washing included. Stationary supplied at the usual prices. Reference may be had by applying to Mr. John Gwen, Teacher, 131 Lombard street, to Mr. Leonard E. White, or to Mr. Burnett, 16 6th street, near Prune
April 14—7t*

PATENT

DIVITIAL INVENTION.

THIS Invention, for which Letters Patent of the United States were obtained by C. S. RAPINESQUE, dated 23d August, 1826, imparts or restores to Values safely invested, the properties of available Money; so as to make them answer the double purpose of a profitable investment, and a circulating medium as good or better than gold or silver coin, because receiving a periodical increase of value. It enables to convert every Stock, Deposit, Pledge or Loan, either of money Property, or Labour, into a solid and acceptable currency, by rendering their intrinsic value divisible, convertible, transmitable, exchangeable, durable, renewable, of small bulk and weight, not liable to alteration or imitation, easily transferable from hand to hand and from place to place at all times by the bearer or holder like coin or bank notes, and producing besides, a constant periodical interest, profit or dividend, like Stocks; blending therefore the separate advantages, facilities and utility of Coin, Notes, and Stocks; acquiring the name of Stockmoney or Stocknotes, and extending the beneficial results of Savings Banks to all the Divitial Institutions.

This useful invention is of course susceptible of many modifications and applications, whereof the most important, consists in evolving a new mode of forming, holding and transferring Joint Stocks, without responsibility in the holders, except the managers, whereby new Companies, Banks, Manufactures and Institutions, may be established with the utmost facility, on improved plans, for any profitable purpose, with or without charters, but only responsible officers at justice requires. It may also be applied to effect all kinds of Internal improvements with speed, facility and economy, by loans or companies, the stocks of which will be indistinctly divisible at all times, and accessible to all classes of the community.

Patent-Rights of this beneficial and profitable invention are now offered for sale by the Patentee, to any private individual, and any actual or new Company Society, Community, Corporation, Institution, Bank, &c. for 1 per cent on the amounts invested, which is less than 25th per annum; or for 1-2 per cent for a single year operation or investment; and three-fourths of which will be taken in the Stocknotes of the purchasers. Stocks, Deposits, Property, Labours, Lotteries, &c. will be invested with the divitial properties on the same terms.—Apply to the PATENTEE by letters post paid. feb 17 1m&tam3

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 195 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 103 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business.
April 14—tf

CLARK & CHESNUT,

BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 75 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Likewise, old books repaired and rebound, as above.
April 14—tf

IMPORTANT

To those inflicted with Indigestion.

THE CELEBRATED

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.

A MEDICINE of the highest virtue to persons labouring under indigestion or debility of the stomach, from the relaxing effects of the warm season—such as

Loss of Appetite,	Sickness of the Stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the Stomach	Belching up sour waters from the Stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the Head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the Bowels,	Lowness of Spirits,
	Palpitation of the Heart,

With General Weakness of the Whole Body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour in the stomach it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is preserved, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies without relief, on the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all who are afflicted with the above complaints.

MARGARET BEEKMAN, 121 Lombard street.
JOHN TAPPER, 27 Orchard street.
ALEX. STEWART, 351 Grand street,
JACOB SHARP, 1 Hester street.
Poughkeepsie, March 20, 1826.

J. Van Demur.

Friend—Having accidentally heard of thy Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, I wrote to New York and I procured two bottles, which I have taken according to thy directions, which have done me more good than all the medicine prescribed for me for years past, by some of the most eminent physicians in this place. My complaint has been wind in the bowels with a sour taste of the stomach after taking my food, which occasioned such spells of palpitation of my heart, that great drops of sweat would stand on my body for hours together. My suffering in this complaint has been very great for many years, and the wonderful relief this Elixir has given me, I fear has been too great to be permanent. Please to write me thy opinion on the subject and send me two bottles of thy valuable Elixir. With esteem,

THOMAS B. WILLIS.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the above complaint with still more violence for some time and have taken two bottles of Elixir, which has completely relieved me.

JAMES ARCHER,
Corner of Orchard and Hester streets.

New York, July 5, 1826.

The Genuine Elixir is sold by

J. THOMPSON wholesale and retail, at the N. W. corner of Market and Second streets. Philadelphia, and GARRETTSON, corner of Fifth and Race streets.
april 21—10t

BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent.
feb. 3—tf

PLAID CLOAKS.

JOHN CULIN & SON, No. 14 Market street offer a large assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's Cloaks, low for cash or approved credit.
april 28—3t

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Nathan D. Brinneville, late of the County of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present their accounts duly attested to

GEO. C. E. BRINNEVILLE, Administrator.
Erie of Township, } May 1, 1827. May 4—4t*

36, 10, 8, 13, 30, 48, 15, 38, 31.

WERE the above Nos. on Wednesday to decide the fate of the 15th, UNION CANAL LOTTERY. The holders of prize tickets are invited to call on CONING, 3 South Third street, and receive their cash. The Washington City Lottery, No. 8, will be drawn on the 6th of June. Tickets $5.

The next Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this city on the 13th June—Capital Prize $10,000.
May 5—tf

THOMAS'S OFFICE,

32 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE following are the numbers which were drawn on Wednesday, 2d inst. for determining the fate of the Tickets in the 15th Class UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

36, 10, 8, 13, 30, 48, 15, 38, 31.

SAMUEL S. THOMAS & CO. have the pleasure to announce to the public, the following List of Prizes Sold at their Office:

10, 13, 36,	Quarter of	$1,206
8, 30, 48,	Whole Ticket,	250
8, 36, 38,	Whole Ticket,	100
9, 10, 38,	Whole Ticket,	100

And a number of 10's 20's, &c.

The 16th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn on the 13th June.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 of $16,000	- - -	1 of $5,000	
1 of 4,000	- - -	1 of 3,000	
1 of 2,500	- - -	1 of 2,000	
1 of 1,500	- - -	1 of 1,275	
1 of 1,250	- - -	5 of 1,000	

Besides a great many of $500, $200, $100, $40, &c.

Tickets and Shares, in a great variety of numbers, for sale by S. S. THOMAS & Co.
May 5—4w 32 North Third street.

PRIZES.

THE following numbers were drawn in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 15th Class—

36, 10, 8, 13, 30, 48, 15, 38, 31.

13, 15, 38, 9 Prize of $1,000, was Sold at

B. DAVIS'S

Fortunate Office, 34 North Third Street,

Opposite Head of the City Hotel,

Where have been sold more prizes than at any other office in the city.
May 5—tf

Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte.

JUST published, and for sale only by the Subscriber, No. 64 South Fourth, 3 doors below Library street, a very correct Likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, engraved by Longacre, in a superb style, from the original miniature, by Boneau, in the possession of the Count de Lipsinare, who has politely loaned it for the picture to be copied.

☞ To be had as above, at a considerably reduced price, every article in the Gilding and Painting making business, viz. Looking Glasses, Pictures, and a variety of Paintings, to burnished and old Gilt Frames, Tablet Glasses, Portrait and Miniature Frames, Window Cornices, Girandoles, Segar Cups, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c.

Customers may rest assured that all orders will be executed in the best manner, not fear to name in America, old Frames regilt, Looking Glasses re-silvered, &c. Orders from any part of the country will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. The original *Portrait of Gen. Jackson*, by Sully, is offered for sale. Also, a variety of elegant engraved Views, &c. for Ladies' Scrap Books.
May 5—tf G. H. MUND'T, Carver and Gilder.

STEAM-BOAT ESSEX,

FOR SALEM.

THE Salem and Philadelphia Steam-Boat Company respectfully give notice, that they have purchased the Steam Boat Essex, to run from Philadelphia to Salem. She is a new boat, having copper bottoms, is engineered and copper fastened, is a fast, and in all respects, a superior boat. She will run as follows:—Lower Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 10 o'clock; Lower Salem, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, except such as is taken on freight.
May 5—3t*

PHYSIOGRAPHICAL PAINTING